

الشرق الأوسط

Algeria	4.00 D.	Iran	1.20 D.	Yugoslavia	5.00 D.
Austria	2.25 S.	Israel	1.20 D.	Zaire	1.20 D.
Belgium	2.00 D.	Italy	1.20 D.		
Canada	1.00 D.	Japan	1.20 D.		
France	1.00 D.	South Africa	1.20 D.		
Germany	1.00 D.	Spain	1.20 D.		
Greece	1.00 D.	Sweden	1.20 D.		
Holland	1.00 D.	Switzerland	1.20 D.		
India	1.00 D.	Taiwan	1.20 D.		
Indonesia	1.00 D.	Thailand	1.20 D.		
Italy	1.00 D.	Turkey	1.20 D.		
Japan	1.00 D.	U.S.	1.00 D.		
South Africa	1.20 D.				
Spain	1.20 D.				
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Thailand	1.20 D.				
Turkey	1.20 D.				
U.S.	1.00 D.				
Yugoslavia	5.00 D.				
Zaire	1.20 D.				

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## Manila Troops Fire on Crowd; 12 Die, 98 Hurt

By Keith B. Richburg  
Washington Post Service

### Kremlin Invites Glomp to Soviet

WARSAW (NYT)—Cardinal Joseph Glomp, the primate of Poland, has been invited to the Soviet Union by the Russian Orthodox Church. Though the primate declined the invitation because of previous engagements, the step was widely seen as an overture to discussions between the Vatican and the Kremlin on a visit to the Soviet Union by John Paul II next year.

Cardinal Glomp, on his return from a visit to Algeria and a four-day stopover in Rome, confirmed Thursday that he had received the invitation from the Russian church to attend a symposium on peace in Moscow next month.

### INSIDE TODAY

**GENERAL NEWS**  
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■ Guinness PLC snubbed an appeal by Argyll Group for merger talks. Page 11.

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A man tries to aid a wounded demonstrator after troops fired on protesters in Manila.

## Shultz Says U.S., Iran Had Contacts After Arms Sales Controversy Broke

By Don Oberdorfer  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz has testified that, despite his objections, U.S. officials continued to meet secretly with Iranian officials about arms and hostages as recently as last month, according to congressional sources familiar with his testimony.

Such contacts would have occurred weeks after the Iran-contra affair had become public and the State Department reportedly put in charge of U.S. policy on Iran.

Mr. Shultz, in a three-hour closed session of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said Wednesday that he authorized a Dec. 6 meeting in Europe of State Department and Central Intelligence Agency officials with Iranian contacts, the sources said.

But Mr. Shultz said he was astonished to learn that the Iranians had arrived with a nine-point "agenda," which included acquisition of American TOW anti-tank missiles and spare parts for Hawk anti-aircraft missiles, the release of 17 Islamic Jihad guerrillas held in Kuwait and the release of U.S. hostages held by pro-Iranian militants in Lebanon.

President Ronald Reagan had announced publicly Nov. 19 that

## Bonn Cuts Key Rates, But Dollar Still Falls

Inconclusive Accord in Washington

WASHINGTON — In a statement viewed by markets as vague in content and barren of commitments, the finance ministers of Japan and the United States have agreed that their currencies are being buffeted by "temporary instability" and that the markets "warrant monitoring."

Within minutes of the announcement Wednesday night, the U.S. dollar fell nearly 3 yen in Tokyo to 151.50 yen before recovering as speculators regained their nerve and reassessed the currency's immediate outlook.

"As expected, there was nothing concrete from the meeting," said a Japanese bank official. "The markets had wanted something specific, and this wasn't enough."

After a two-and-a-half hour meeting, Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan and James A. Baker 3d, the U.S. Treasury secretary, reaffirmed an Oct. 31 agreement that the values of the nations' currencies be made "broadly consistent" with their economies.

The ministers reaffirmed their willingness to cooperate on exchange market issues, the four-paragraph statement said.

But contrary to the predictions of Japanese financial markets, the statement did not mention any agreement to cut interest rates. Analysts pointed out, however, that such talks sometimes yield results that initially are not apparent.

The Reagan administration is under growing pressure to take action on the huge U.S. trade deficit, which is expected to top \$170 billion when final figures are available for 1986. One-third of that imbalance results from trade with Japan.

On Thursday, Mr. Baker warned Congress against the dangers of curing quick legislative fixes to ease the huge trade U.S. deficit and the problems of global debt.

"Because it is clearly a time for our exporters to benefit from greater growth abroad and a more rea-



Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan after the meeting on currency.

## Pöhl Says U.S. Is 'Playing With Fire'

By Ferdinand Proczman  
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The West German central bank, in a long-awaited move to help bolster the dollar and rein in the strong Deutsche mark, cut its key interest rates by one-half of a percentage point Thursday.

But the action, which had been widely expected, failed to immediately check the U.S. dollar's slide. After closing at 1.9405 DM and 153.75 yen in New York on Wednesday, the dollar ended there Thursday at 1.8150 DM and 151.90 yen.

"The market has completely discounted a half-percentage point cut," said a currency trader for a major Frankfurt bank. "The dollar's downward trend is unbroken. No one wants to bet dollars."

The moves by the Bundesbank's policy-making central bank council lowered the discount rate to 3 percent from 3.5 percent. It trimmed the Lombard rate to 5 percent from 5.5 percent, effective Friday.

The president of the Bundesbank, Karl Otto Pöhl, played down the measures' possible salutary effects on the dollar or the U.S. trade deficit and sharply criticized the Reagan administration for "playing with fire" by trying to "talk down" the U.S. currency.

"The effect of the cuts on currency rates depends on what other central banks do," Mr. Pöhl said, "but we wanted to increase the interest-rate differential with some of the weaker major currencies."

The cut puts the discount rate, the fee that the central bank charges on loans to commercial banks, at its lowest level since 1959, when it was 2.75 percent.

The Bundesbank last moved the discount rate on March 6, 1986, cutting it by half a point and setting off a concerted round of cuts by European central banks.

The little-used Lombard rate is the fee that the Bundesbank

## Mulroney Attacks U.S. Over Trade, Acid Rain

By John F. Burns  
New York Times Service

OTTAWA — Canadian officials, in an unusually fractious mood, have met with Vice President George Bush and demanded that the Reagan administration make greater efforts to fulfill commitments on trade, acid rain and other issues.

With Mr. Bush standing beside him, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney complained Wednesday of American indifference to Canada in terms that are common in Canadian politics but are rarely used, at least in public, when high U.S. officials are visiting.

## Iran Claims New Gains in Basra Fighting

MANAMA, Bahrain — Iran said Thursday that its forces had destroyed a quarter of the Iraqi units defending the southern city of Basra as Baghdad reported repelling fresh Iranian attacks.

## Dow Soars 51.6 Points

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed a record 51.6 points Thursday to close at 2,145.67, another high. Dealers said trading got a big boost from the Bundesbank discount-rate cut. Page 10.

sonably valued dollar," he told the House Budget Committee, "we could not pick a worse time to unfurl a banner of protectionism."

Mr. Baker's remarks appeared to be a reversal of the recent U.S. policy of "talking down" the dollar, or helping weaken it through carefully timed public statements, with the goal of trimming the deficit.

That policy has dismayed U.S. trading allies. Japanese officials said that a main goal of Mr. Miyazawa's trip was to seek assurances from Mr. Baker that he would stop the practice.

The hastily arranged meeting had been requested by the Japanese, who were alarmed at the rapid slide in the value of the dollar against the yen in the past week. On Monday, the dollar fell below 150 yen for the first time since 1949.

Officials of both countries said they were gratified by the talks.

Analysts observed that the huge U.S. trade deficit argues for a

The biggest trading partner of the United States is not West Germany or Japan, it's right here, by a long shot," Mr. Mulroney said. "And the government of Canada, and Canadians, don't want to be on anybody's back burner, or taken for granted at any time."

The prime minister also again criticized U.S. efforts to reduce acid rain. The government here has described the U.S. budget appropriation for 1987-88 of only \$287 million for the development of clean coal-burning as a breach of an agreement signed by President Ronald Reagan and Mr. Mulroney. Asked whether he considered this to be consistent with the promise of \$5 billion from government and industry that Mr. Reagan made in Washington in May for a program of five years to develop the technology, Mr. Mulroney replied: "Absolutely not. There's a lot more that they can do," adding, "I'm going to believe this when I see the cash."

Mr. Bush, accompanied by Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d, spent barely five hours here on a trip that was hurriedly arranged last week at the request of Mr.

With the ground war raging in marshlands east of the city of one million people, both sides reported a mounting civilian toll from air, missile and artillery assaults on their cities.

An Iranian spokesman, Kamal Kharrazi, said at a news conference that Iran had knocked out 25 Iraqi brigades, a quarter of the Iraqi units in the battle area, since launching its southern offensive two weeks ago. An Iraqi brigade

## Soviet Plans To Reduce Oil Exports

By Gary Lee  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union is cutting its oil exports by 7 percent following consultations here with the Saudi Arabian oil minister, Hisham Nazer, Soviet and Saudi officials announced Thursday.

The chief Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, said, "As a result of our talks with the Saudi minister, we are cutting back our exports a little further."

The agreement was to reduce Soviet exports by 7 percent. Mr. Nazer told journalists when he arrived in Oslo on Thursday after two days of talks in Moscow.

The cut represents an unusual case of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, which are competitors for oil sales to the West.

Nikolai I. Ryzhkov, the Soviet prime minister, said Wednesday after a meeting with Mr. Nazer that "The Soviet Union approves of OPEC's constructive efforts and takes them into consideration."

The Soviet decision appears to be a direct response to efforts by OPEC to raise the price of oil, which has increased from \$14 to \$19 in the past six months.

Western economists in the Soviet capital consider the reduction beneficial to both sides because it will limit the availability of oil in the open market and thus will keep the price from falling.

"We are an oil exporter and we are interested in stabilizing prices," Mr. Gerasimov said.

According to figures released by the Soviet Central Statistics Board this week, overall Soviet exports from foreign trade fell by 8 percent last year. Most of the decline was due to collapsed oil prices, Western experts said.

During his two-day visit to Moscow, Mr. Nazer met with Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze as well as with Mr. Ryzhkov and other senior Kremlin officials.

Mr. Nazer was the first Saudi minister to visit Moscow since 1982 when Prince Saud al Faisal came here. Saudi Arabia and the Soviet Union do not have diplomatic relations.

Saying that Mr. Nazer's visit represented "progress" in Saudi-Soviet relations, Mr. Gerasimov added, "If Saudi Arabia is interested in improving relations, we see no obstacle."



Rescue workers surveyed a residential area of Isfahan, in central Iran, after Iraqi planes bombed the city on Tuesday.

## 1,908 Years Later, Ancient Pompeii May Be Buried Yet Again

By Roberto Suro  
New York Times Service

ROME — Mount Vesuvius did not do a good job of burying Pompeii A.D. 79 that only now has any thought of doing it again.

This time it is the leaders of modern Pompeii, who intend to lay a highway over a part of the doomed town city — a part that has never been excavated.

Citizens' groups and the officials charged with protecting the archaeological site are battling to stop the project, but they are not entirely stymied by success.

"I am worried because I know I am right," said Baldassare Conticello, the superintendent of archaeology at Pompeii and a veteran of years in Italy's cultural bureaucracy. "I know from experience at the moment of maximum dan-

"If the project is carried forward, we will not give an inch. We will rally all the forces of culture in Italy and around the world."

The new road would pass over what appears to be an abandoned piece of land that lies between the archaeological park and the outskirts of the modern town.

But below the ground, nestled in Vesuvius's lava, lies part of Pompeii's necropolis. Far more than a simple graveyard, it is presumed to be a series of monuments that were built on either side of a road leading out of the city, in the fashion of the Appian Way in Rome.

The prospect that the area might never be excavated is one, and not necessarily the most important, of the objections of Mr. Conticello and his colleagues at the Ministry of Culture.

The planned highway would be less than a mile long and would connect two other major roads. The idea is to draw heavy traffic out of the center of modern Pompeii by creating a bypass for the many trucks that ply between the Vesuvius hinterland and the coastal plain.

Mr. Conticello said he had no argument with the idea of the road and enthusiastically agreed that one was necessary. He insisted, however, that it should follow a different route.

At the moment the blueprints show the road passing right next to the fence that marks the boundaries of the archaeological park, according to Mr. Conticello. Aside from the esthetic damage, Mr. Conticello said, this could present a physical threat to the ruins.

"No one questions the fact that

with the sumptuous Roman boom town. The five million tourists who visit the ruins every year rarely venture into modern Pompeii, and so the ancient town brings negligible employment and income.

The Town Council approved plans for the road in August, but it is only now beginning the process of seeking construction money from the government because it has none of its own.

Mr. Conticello and his ministry have presented their objections to the appropriate officials in Rome. But he said he believed that the best argument against financing the project was that it would not really relieve the traffic problem in modern Pompeii. The vehicles would have to cross most of the modern town to get to the bypass.

It is better not to mention the concerts at all," Mr. Conticello said. "That is the kind of argument that would be sure to backfire. We can't place culture above the needs of the ordinary folk."

The modern town of Pompeii is an impoverished place compared







## Ecuadoran Leader Asked To Resign by Legislature

**QUITO, Ecuador** — Congress Thursday called on President Leon Febres Cordero to resign, accusing him of violating the constitution and provoking his 12-hour abduction last week by air force commandos through intransigence.

The Congress, which is dominated by the leftist opposition, approved 39-29 a nonbinding resolution urging the president to quit in favor of Vice President Blasco Parra Padilla.

A spokesman for Mr. Febres Cordero said Thursday: "The resolution has neither constitutional, legal nor moral value." United Press International reported. He said there was "no way" the president would resign and that he considered the motion as "advice from the enemy."

The meeting of Congress closed without the introduction of an impeachment measure, which some deputies had threatened but which apparently did not have the required support of a two-thirds majority.

Ecuador's military high command has publicly backed the conservative president and warned against an impeachment trial.

The resolution approved Thursday accused Mr. Febres Cordero of violating human rights, depriving people of the right to vote, aggression against Congress and refusing to enact its decisions.

It also accused him of provoking his abduction by air force paratroopers at the Taura base near the port city of Guayaquil last Friday. Two of his bodyguards were killed and five wounded in the attack during an awards ceremony.

In return for Mr. Febres Cordero's release, the mutineers forced the president to authorize the freeing of General Frank Vargas Pazos, who had been jailed after organizing two rebellions last March.

Congress had voted an amnesty for General Vargas last September, but Mr. Febres Cordero refused to enact it. Mr. Febres Cordero said it was this refusal that precipitated the current crisis.

Mr. Febres Cordero, before being released, signed a promise not to retaliate against those who abducted him and 40 of his aides.

However, on Thursday, an army C-130 transport plane flew the 74 air force commandos who seized Mr. Febres Cordero from Taura to Quito. A government spokesman said they were being transferred to units of the parachute regiment in Latacunga and Quevedo.

The presidency minister, Patricio Quevedo, denied that the air force parachute commando unit was to be disbanded, as Mr. Febres Cordero had told journalists on Wednesday.

Attorney General Guillermo Morán Morbion announced Wednesday that he had instructed military and civilian judges to open a criminal investigation into the abduction.

Mr. Morán said that he made the decision after consulting with Mr. Febres Cordero and did not feel bound by the president's word not to punish his kidnappers.

He said that the president made a "personal commitment" to the rebels "with a gun pointed at his chest."

"How can a prosecutor stand on the sidelines, indifferent to the crime that has outraged public opinion?" he asked reporters.

"It is up to the president to defend his own word of honor," Mr. Morán added. "I have an obligation to defend the law."

A senior Ecuadorian official told the Los Angeles Times that Mr. Febres Cordero had gone along with both of Wednesday's measures under strong pressure from the military high command. But two junior officers said that the actions raise the risk of a new rebellion in the air force's lower ranks.



President Febres Cordero and his wife waving to supporters at the presidential palace.

## Jobless Pay Ruled Out in Pregnancies

**By Al Kamen**  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has ruled unanimously that federal law does not require states to pay unemployment compensation to women who take pregnancy leave and then lose their jobs.

The court, ruling Wednesday in a case affecting four states and the District of Columbia, said that the 1976 Federal Unemployment Tax Act requires only that all workers who leave their jobs be treated equally and that pregnancy not be treated differently from other disabilities.

The ruling involved Linda Wimberly, a cashier at a J.C. Penney Co. store in Kansas City, Missouri, who took a leave of absence in August 1980 to have a baby. She asked to return a few months later but was told there were no jobs.

State officials turned down her request for unemployment compensation because, under Missouri law, workers are entitled to unemployment compensation only if the job loss is the result of a work-related illness or disability or an employer's decision to lay off workers.

Pregnancy is treated as an illness or other condition that is not job-related, state officials said, and no benefits may be paid.

Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, writing for the court in Wimberly vs. Lacey and Industrial Relations Commission of Missouri, upheld the state's judgment, ruling that federal law does not require states to pay special benefits to pregnant workers.

"Under Missouri law," Justice O'Connor wrote, "all persons who leave work for reasons not causally connected to the work or the employer are disqualified from receiving benefits."

"To apply this law," she stated, "all that is relevant is that she stopped work for a reason" that was not work-related.

The legal reasoning in the ruling, although seen as a defeat for pregnant workers, is not in conflict with a Supreme Court ruling last week in a pregnancy-disability case that was hailed as a victory for pregnant workers.

In that California case, the court said that a federal anti-discrimination law did not prevent states from requiring special job reinstatement protections for pregnant workers. Both rulings see the federal laws as minimum standards that the states must meet and that the states are free to exceed.

In Wednesday's decision, the court said that Missouri may deny unemployment compensation to all workers whose departures were not job-related, provided they do not treat pregnancy leaves differently from other non-job-related leaves.

Justice O'Connor said that the court's decision was not a federal anti-discrimination law but a federal law that requires states to pay unemployment compensation to workers who are laid off.

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## Benjamin Levich, a Russian Chemist Who Won Fight for Visa, Dies in U.S.

**By Thomas W. Ennis**  
New York Times Service  
NEW YORK — Dr. Benjamin G. Levich, 69, a physical chemist who won a six-year effort to emigrate from the Soviet Union, died Monday of cardiac arrest in Englewood, New Jersey.

Dr. Levich was the founder of physicochemical hydrodynamics, a field of science that brings together several disciplines. He was regarded as the most prominent Jewish scientist to be permitted to leave the Soviet Union when he and his wife, Tanya, received exit visas in 1978, six years after applying.

In 1974, the couple's sons, Evgeny and Alexander, were told they could leave. They did so in 1975.

Dr. Levich was a professor at Moscow University when he applied in March 1972 to leave for Israel. He was told he could not go because he had been privy to nuclear secrets. Dr. Levich was dismissed from his teaching post and as head of the Hydrodynamics Institute.

He finally was allowed to leave after an outcry from the international scientific community. In July 1977, more than 100 Western scientists met in Oxford, England, to draw attention to his plight.

Dr. Levich was the only member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences ever permitted to emigrate, but in 1979 he was dismissed from the academy because he gave up his citizenship to emigrate.

He and his wife went first to Israel. In March 1979, he accepted an invitation to become Albert Einstein Professor of Science at City College of the City University of New York.

Robert Winter, 100, taught English in China. BEIJING (AP) — Robert Winter, 100, an American expatriate who taught Shakespeare and the English language to Chinese students for more than 60 years, died last week.

Mr. Winter, a Beijing University professor, was to be buried Wednesday at the Babashan Revolutionary Cemetery.

He grew up in rural Indiana and attended Wabash College, where he studied under Ezra Pound. He later studied at the Sorbonne in Paris and in Italy. He taught romance languages at Wabash, Northwestern and the University of Chicago, and in 1923 moved to China to teach at Southeastern University in Nanjing.

Mr. Winter was one of the few Western scholars to remain in China after 1937 when war started with Japan. He said that he risked his life to prevent the Japanese from plundering the libraries and laboratories.

## Meese May Seek Miranda Ruling Reversal

**By Philip Shenon**  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d has expressed support for a staff proposal seeking to overturn the key Supreme Court decision requiring the police to inform criminal suspects of their legal rights, according to Justice Department officials.

Mr. Meese, prompted by an internal department report prepared in February 1986, probably will seek a Supreme Court review of the decision, in *Miranda vs. Arizona*, should an appropriate case be brought before the court, the officials said Wednesday.

"The interesting question is not whether *Miranda* should go," the report said, "but how we should facilitate its demise, and what we should replace it with. We regard a challenge to *Miranda* as essential."

Mr. Meese and other law enforcement officials have said that the court's ruling has hindered criminal investigations, preventing the police from obtaining confessions and other important information from suspects.

But civil liberties groups say that *Miranda*, with its strict guidelines on the treatment of people suspected of crimes, was a major advance for individual rights and a blow to coercive police tactics. And some said Wednesday that the Supreme Court, despite its current more conservative nature, would be unlikely to reverse the 1966 ruling.

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Edwin Meese 3d

Under the *Miranda* decision, criminal suspects are told before questioning that they may remain silent and are entitled to a lawyer. Suspects also are informed that what they say may later be used against them in court.

The New York Times obtained a copy of the internal report, which has not been made public.

A senior Justice Department official who spoke on the condition that he not be identified said he expected that Mr. Meese probably would follow the report's recommendations and seek to overturn the decision, which the attorney general has referred to as "infamous." The decision was made 21 years ago.

The report said: "Overturning *Miranda* would, accordingly, be among the most important achievements of this administration — indeed, of any administration — in restoring the power of self-government to the people of the United States in the suppression of crime."

Judy Goldberg, a legislative representative for the American Civil Liberties Union, said she was not surprised by the report "because, in a number of published statements, Mr. Meese has revealed a profound misunderstanding of what the *Miranda* right is all about."

"What is disconcerting," she said, "is the idea, which Mr. Meese and those who work for him share, that there's something improper about making people aware of their constitutional rights."

The report, prepared by Assistant Attorney General Stephen J. Markman, argued that the legal underpinnings for the decision were flawed and the Supreme Court now seemed receptive to a review.

"It is difficult to see how we could fail in making our case," the report said. "We have at our disposal a uniquely favorable set of circumstances — several decisions by the Supreme Court holding, in effect, that *Miranda* is unsound in principle."

In the 1966 case, the court overturned the conviction of Ernesto A. Miranda, who was found guilty of kidnapping and rape in Arizona.

Mr. Gerasimov said that the Munich-based Radio Free Europe, which broadcasts to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Baltic States, and Radio Liberty, which broadcasts in Russian and other languages of the Soviet Union, "deserve to be jammed."

He said radios "of the incendiary type and which employ traitors to their native land cannot defend themselves with the Helsinki Act."

Both Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty employ émigrés and exiles from the Soviet Union and the Communist bloc.

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## 'Horror' Over Helms's Election

Officials Fear He Will Create Obstacles in Senate Panel

By David K. Shipler

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. foreign policy officials have reacted with dismay to the election of Jesse Helms, the combative conservative from North Carolina, as the ranking Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

"It is definitely not seen as a plus," a White House aide said Wednesday. "It does complicate matters." Another official said: "There are an awful lot of people walking around in shock and horror. Things are going to get bottled up in that committee."

Mr. Helms is stridently anti-Communist with an agenda that frequently deviates from the administration's. He has been a persistent critic of the State Department and officials expect him, even in the minority of a committee

dominated by Democrats, to create obstacles to legislation he opposes.

"Helms is nothing if not a master parliamentarian," one official said. "He knows the Senate rules down to a T."

The senator has demonstrated his skill by attaching something he wants to something the administration wants, or, conversely, by attaching something he opposes to something the Congress opposes.

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Bonn's Hostage Crisis

The disastrous consequences of the Reagan administration's attempt to appease the Iranians are now being brought home in a drama being played out in the West German capital.

On the eve of what most Germans expect to be a resounding election victory for Helmut Kohl, the chancellor faces the most agonizing decision of his four years in office — how to deal with terrorist blackmail without either jeopardizing two German lives or doing lasting damage to U.S.-German relations and destroying what remains of Western solidarity in the face of terrorism.

The drama started Jan. 13, when police in Frankfurt, acting on U.S. evidence, arrested Mohammed Ali Hamadei, a Lebanese wanted for murder in connection with the 1985 hijacking of a U.S. airliner. In retaliation, terrorists in Beirut abducted two West German businessmen — apparently the first Germans to be taken hostage in all the years of Middle East terror. The Bonn government has been told that if it accedes to an American request for Mr. Hamadei's extradition, the two will be killed.

Under the impact of the threat, the German authorities hedged their stand and are now giving clear indications that Mr. Hamadei will not be extradited as long as the hostages are held. Bonn officials are taking soundings in Tehran and Damascus to see if there is a chance of securing the hostages' release.

West Germany's policy on terrorism has been a matter of consensus between the major parties since 1977, when Helmut Schmidt, as chancellor, refused to negotiate for the release of Hanns Martin Schleyer, a leading industrialist, by German terrorists. Mr. Schleyer was killed. It is assumed that the Kohl government will consent to an exchange of prisoners only under the most extreme pressure.

Extradition is another matter. The administration's Iranian adventure has made it much more difficult, even impossible, for Mr. Kohl to extradite Mr. Hamadei. As a Bonn official said, "The Americans have not been very tough themselves — look at Iran." There has been no hectoring from Washington.

Nor is the impact of the Iran-contra scandal confined to Bonn. In Paris, a date will be set by Wednesday for a second trial of the convicted terrorist Georges Ibrahim Abdallah on charges of complicity in the murders of American and Israeli diplomats. This is earlier than expected. The French apparently are speeding things up after Mr. Abdallah's friends, who are held responsible for September's bloody bombings in Paris, had warned that they might strike again. The U.S. Embassy, in an attempt to obtain Mr. Abdallah's extradition, became a co-placard in the case and last summer publicly accused the French of softness. The new proceedings are likely to reflect the weakening of the American hand in coping with international terrorism.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

## A Stonewall in Motion

Debate over the Iran-contra affair has turned down a blind alley: Should President Reagan apologize or not? Almost daily, some responsible legislator or other calls for him to acknowledge his errors, as if a little contrition would cleanse the deeds and put the matter to rest. It won't. Only facts and hard truths will, and these are not readily forthcoming from the White House. By incompetence or design, the administration seems to have perfected a new kind of resistance, stonewalling in motion.

Such a hank judgment appears almost inescapable just from the news of the last few days. An extraordinary Senate Intelligence staff document obtained by The New York Times provides powerful grounds to fault the administration for tactics, ignorance, arrogance and evasion. Another report reveals that the president has been sidestepping the board that he himself established to examine the activities of the National Security Council staff. The stonewalling may be more deft than during Watergate, but it is still no way for President Reagan to surmount the issue.

Nor will apologies do, without something further. More or less, Mr. Reagan admits mistakes in the "implementation" of a policy of seeking reconciliation with Iranian moderates. The public would be better reassured if he were to acknowledge the silliness of the policy itself. And people would feel better still if he acted as though he wanted to get to the bottom of things.

Apology has become a political ritual since John Kennedy used it to get beyond

the tragedy of the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba in 1961. For him then to accept political responsibility was a welcome departure; it stopped all the ugly finger-pointing. But his administration regained its balance only after he figured out for himself what went wrong, and fixed it. Since then, people have remembered the mea culpa but forgotten the more important part, the remedies in personnel and organization.

The draft report of the Senate Intelligence Committee commends Mr. Reagan for furnishing Congress with requested documents and testimony by his aides. But the report, admittedly a first crack at the issue, also commends the administration for misleading and for withholding information.

For example, it notes that when the committee was first briefed on the scandal, witnesses made no mention of the diversion of profits from the Iran sales to the Nicaraguan rebels. Yet documents prove that many officials were already well aware of the diversion. And the report does not even get to the alarming fact that the White House still pleads ignorance of how much money was collected from Iran and diverted to the contra and who knows where else.

The public does not yet know the whole story. Administration officials claim that the full story eludes even them. Blame for the delay in getting to the bottom of the affair does not rest on the news media or partisan politicians but on the shoulders of the president and his top aides as they turn stonewalling from a posture into a dance.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## 'Platoon' Meets Rambo

A father inclined to worry about his son finds reason to be grateful for the ultra-realistic Vietnam war movie "Platoon."

"My 13-year-old is a bit small for his age and has always felt he needed to defend himself against the world. So he was enthralled by the Rambo movies. He loved watching Sylvester Stallone defeat police forces and enemy armies all by himself."

"He also responded to Clint Eastwood in 'Heartbreak Ridge.' Eastwood plays a marine who takes a bunch of undisciplined kids and leads them to glory in Grenada. That was remarkably clean glory. As with Stallone, Eastwood's fire always brings down the target, while he dodges enemy fire. The Cubans he kills die as they are surprised that he is glad to steal cigars from their bodies. The movie presents the Grenada victory as reinstating the honor of the marines after Vietnam. If I were a marine, I would find that offensive. But it only reinforced my son's plan to join up."

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Comment

### The Struggle Against Racism

Americans have witnessed significant improvements in race relations since Martin Luther King's call for justice in a speech in Washington in 1963. Much of the dream has been realized, but an ugly hatred persists. In New York, blacks are attacked by whites. In the Boston area and elsewhere, Vietnamese refugees are the victims of assaults. In the Midwest and the West, neo-Nazis and other bigots spew their anti-Semitic and anti-black vituperations.

If freedom is to be a reality for all Americans, the dream must be lived every day. Americans must not condone, by silence, the increasing acts of racial violence; they must unite against bigotry and hate-moon-

gers. The major battles in the struggle for civil rights have been won. Now, it is time to give meaning to the laws.

—THE BOSTON GLOBE.

Perhaps it was too much to expect racism to be wiped out in a generation. Perhaps it was unrealistic to think that a better-educated country, integrated schools and favorable portrayal of blacks in the media could change everyone's mind. That it has not worked completely does not mean it should be abandoned. Martin Luther King Jr. would not have tolerated complacency or resignation. If his birthday serves as an annual reminder that this society is not yet color-blind, his work will be continued.

—THE HUNTSVILLE (ALABAMA) TIMES.

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## OPINION



## Americans Should Rally Round the Reagan Doctrine

By Lewis E. Lehrman

NEW YORK — U.S. foreign policy has always been mindful of a special national purpose — that all mankind should be free — while nevertheless adapting to the circumstances and possibilities of American power at each stage of history. In this, the Reagan Doctrine certainly gives the attention of leaders of both parties through the presidential election of 1988. Not only may the Republican Party rise or fall on the outcome, but even more so the Democratic leadership — particularly now, as the "Scoop Jackson wing" of the Democratic Party appears to be retreating from the outward-looking center of American politics. The irony is that many of these Democrats were once strong supporters of President Reagan's initiatives, devised as they were from the Truman Doctrine of containing communism in order to expand the frontier of freedom. Yet now these same key centrists, and even some leading Republicans, seem to be veering toward isolationism.

The very idea of pursuing foreign policy according to pure national interest and expediency flies in the face of all that we have learned about how American credibility can and should be maintained. Just as a small island near Florida has been turned into a Soviet strategic asset out of all proportion to its size, so too did the United States and its Caribbean allies reap a strategic and psychological victory in Grenada disproportionate to the limited scope of the military operation. The effects of this victory were felt from Suriname, where Cuban soldiers were expelled, to El Salvador, where the democratically elected government was encouraged. Throughout the hemisphere, the prestige of Havana and Moscow was dealt an unmistakable blow, while democratic forces were strengthened.

What American statesmen would not encourage such a strategic victory for freedom, one so economical of blood and treasure? The answer must be: no statesman — only politicians who wish to capitalize on the news and pandor to those who feel the country lacks the resources to uphold its vital interests.

NEW YORK — Someday the history of the Cold War may be written as a fable: There was a big, bad villain country. And there was a big, good hero country. And the hero country perceived the villain country's villainy and took precautions. But it overdid the precautions and over-prepared for war in the process doing itself more harm than good, until finally... Well, the ending hasn't been written yet.

Oliver North's fervent anti-communism has backfired. He and his cohorts have undermined an anti-communist presidency; they have delivered an embarrassing message to the world about the differences between the American democracy's official policies and its actual policies. And they have jeopardized congressional support for the contra.

In so backing, Colonel North follows in a long line of American anti-communists. Before the Iran contra-temps there were three classic, huge cases of U.S. anti-communism during the nation's unimpeachable history. First was the McCarthy era, when Americans became so frightened of what the communists might do that they decided to try to do it first. Senator Joe McCarthy spoke many big lies about alleged communists in the State Department and the army and elsewhere; he threw American politics into turmoil, undermined the

cause of free expression, hurt innocent people and hurt not-completely innocent people excessively.

Then came Vietnam. American politics again was thrust into turmoil. Thousands of Americans died or were maimed in a cause only marginally relevant to U.S. interests, all because of the remarkable American fear that if the communists took Vietnam, they would be on the march toward world domination.

Next came the Reagan military build-up, which — because it was financed by a major tax cut and was financed by borrowing — has required serious cuts in other government programs and will seriously burden future taxpayers.

Those taxpayers will be hard pressed to understand why so much of their money has been obligated. Will the Reagan buildup have bought them greater peace or security or freedom or prosperity? This pattern — in which Americans attack themselves in service of anti-communism — keeps being repeated because there is a substantial body of U.S. opinion that believes the nation is always too lax, or on the edge of being too lax, about communism.

These people are wrong. They are worried about a non-problem. Amer-

## But Vigilance Can Become Self-Defeating

By Martin Gottlieb

Anti-communism is firm, bipartisan, virtually a consensus and virtually permanent. Maybe it abated somewhat in the 1970s; one of the victims of America's Vietnam policy was the anti-communist consensus. But when has American laxness about the communist threat resulted in the kind of harm to the nation that was caused by McCarthyism, Vietnam or the Reagan buildup? Just after World War II, arguably, when the Russians took Eastern Europe. But that was before the anti-communist consensus emerged.

Somewhat, it does not seem to matter how vigilant the nation is about communism; some people will always think it is lax. They have decided that communism is very, very bad and that they want to devote themselves to fighting it. They cannot find any communists to fight in the United States, so they settle for the next worst thing: people who say that enough anti-communism is enough.

Maybe Americans are lucky that they are too vigilant. Maybe the only alternative is being too lax. But it would be nice if, after 40 years of this Cold War business, we could finally get the hang of it and settle into a vigilance of a level that is self-serving, not self-defeating.

And let the future fact-makers fend for themselves.

Cox News Service.

## Children Shouldn't Pay The Cost of Adults' Wars

By Thomas Hammarberg

STOCKHOLM — Ours is certainly not a time of peace. Soviet troops are raging at this moment. One thing is true of all the battles in the Gulf, in the Horn of Africa, in Angola and Mozambique, in Central America and elsewhere: Civilians are being targeted and the human costs are enormous. More than 90 percent of the casualties are noncombatants. And faithfully many of the victims are children below age 18.

While Iran lines up thousands of soldiers, many just boys, for a final bloody slaughter, Iraq directs its missiles at Iranian cities in an effort to spread terror. In Beirut, a school was hit and 66 children were killed.

These cannot be written off as mistakes; it is a question of systematic violations of internationally agreed standards — deliberate abuses of the Geneva conventions.

The time has come for a loud protest from the other contracting parties to these conventions, that is, most governments of the world. Both Iran and Iraq are in breach of contract. That should not be accepted.

Sadly, the Gulf is not unique. The United Nations special rapporteur on Afghanistan recently said that 15-year-olds are being recruited into the Afghan Army. Children in one



the United Nations could do more. The next occasion is the session of its Commission on Human Rights that opens Monday with a preparatory meeting on an international convention on children's rights. That group will then report to the full commission next month.

The preliminary draft contains an article on the protection of children in war. Unfortunately, its wording is a major disappointment, diluted by representatives of the British and other governments. As it stands, it is less useful even than Red Cross standards of 10 years back. Nongovernmental groups have, however, requested a new review of this problem, aiming at stricter standards for the protection of minors.

The writer was secretary-general of Amnesty International from 1980 to 1986 and is now secretary-general of the Swedish branch of Save the Children. He contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.

## Aiming for Limbs in Central America

RECENTLY I returned from El Salvador, where I helped set up a program for amputees. Communist land mines have blown one or more limbs off 950 soldiers and 650 civilians. Of the civilians, a quarter to a third are children. This catastrophe results from a guerrilla program of deliberately mining farm areas and places frequented by civilians.

About 25 civilians and 50 soldiers a month survive mine explosions with the loss of one or more limbs. They sometimes wait years for an artificial limb. The indiscriminate use of mines adds a terrible drain to the resources of a poor country. The remark of a rebel leader, reported by The New York Times, that mines, by crippling rather than killing, "leave a soldier in a condition so he can live and take up another line of work," is hideously ridiculous.

—Frederick Downs Jr., a health-care professional and author of two books about his experiences in Vietnam, in The Washington Post.

## Trade War: A Sobering Precedent

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — What caused the Great Depression of the 1930s? Was it the Wall Street crash of October 1929? No, it was not. Contrary to popular belief, the slump was provoked not by the panicky selling of shares on the days following "Black Tuesday," but by events that occurred the following year.

It was the passing by the U.S. Congress of the Smoot-Hawley Act that ushered in the hungry '30s. And that notorious piece of American protectionism had begun to backfire even before 1930 was out. How America managed to shoot itself in the foot by erecting tariff barriers is a classic example of the perils of protectionism, and the details of the debacle are wholly relevant to the problems facing trans-Atlantic trade today.

American banks had helped finance much of the new economic activity in Europe that followed World War I. When the new, sky-high Smoot-Hawley tariffs were imposed, the early victims included many of those U.S. banks. What happened was that European companies lost their U.S. export markets, and as their sales and then their profits tumbled, they found themselves unable to service their American debts.

In the resulting tide of bankruptcies and defaults, about 5,000 banks in the United States, many of which had survived the tremors of the stock market crash, failed. During 1931, U.S. unemployment went from 4 million to 10 million people, and by 1933 the 16 million Americans who were out of work represented more than a quarter of the labor force.

For reasons we are all becoming uncomfortably aware of, the United States and the European Community countries now appear hell-bent on going down the same road all over again. Unless a compromise intervenes shortly, the end of this month will see the beginnings of a trade war in which the weapons will once again be high tariffs and beggar-my-neighbor export subsidies.

The lesson of the 1930s is that the European and U.S. economies are extremely interdependent, so that should either way across the Atlantic tend to ricochet straight back. The difference between then and now is that both sides have far greater investments in each other's economies. America's industrial giants are also Europe's leading employers, and in recent years bargaining European investors have snapped up control of literally thousands of U.S. companies.

Trade wars such as the one now brewing are said to be aimed at protecting jobs. Yet too many Americans are responsible for a significant number of jobs in the United States. It would be shortsighted to inflict injury on parent companies in Europe or elsewhere, for the first to suffer could be their American employees. Moreover, as of about five years ago, America has been receiving more employment from foreign investors than U.S. companies have been creating around the world.

In the present dispute, neither party has much right on its side. The row is over the sort of compensation owed to the United States as a result of the enlargement of the EC a year ago to 12 countries. The Europeans are in the wrong because they never tried to consult Washington over the likely disruption that bringing Spain and Portugal behind the Common Market's external tariff wall would cause to U.S. exports.

The European Commission, in truth, knew very well that a new farm export would suffer to the tune of \$500 million or so a year, but it preferred to present Washington with a fait accompli.

The Reagan administration is also in the wrong. It knew that EC enlargement spelled trouble, yet rather than head off confrontation by lodging an informal warning, it waited. Washington's motive was that it had been diligently collecting ammunition against the EC's highly subsidized farm-export trade to use in the coming round of multilateral negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Another point on which America can be reproached is that, so far, U.S. traders have not suffered any loss. Chicago was a good deal sharper than Washington, and in the fall of 1985 took care to eliminate the usual sales to Spain of wheat and wheatmeal well in advance of the Iberian countries' EC accession on Jan. 1, 1986. It is only for 1987 and afterward that U.S. farmers will be losing business.

The upshot is that unless a truce can be arranged in the next week, the Europeans and Americans will start waging a trade war no one can win but both sides will lose.

International Herald Tribune.

## IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1912: The 'Kaiser Seat'

BERLIN — The "Kaiser Division" of Berlin, which alone of the electoral districts of the capital remained uncaptured by the Socialists, was saved from them at the second ballot (on Jan. 22). That the Kaiser's residence is within the division gave great sentimental importance to the result. Herr Kaempf, for a long time the Radical holder of the seat, was returned by a majority of seven. The result is a surprise, as it was regarded as certain that the Socialist, Herr Duwel, would triumph. The Socialists gained simple revenge for the loss of the "Kaiser seat" by enormous gains elsewhere. Their total strength in the new Reichstag has already reached 100. Their most notable triumph is the capture of Cologne from the Catholic Centre. The division gives the "Reds" a majority for the first time in the history of the Empire.

### 1937: Ban the Capids?

LONDON — Abuse of the extraordinary marriage of Scotland, particularly through romantic marriages over the arid at Gretna Green, are exposed in a report by the government committee, which recommends that only clergymen, sheriffs and registrars be allowed to officiate at weddings, and that blacksmiths and other such assistants to Capids should be outlawed. The committee began its investigation because of widespread dissatisfaction with the Scottish law by which men and women are considered married if by declaration or conduct they cause others to believe they are man and wife. No religious ceremony or civil procedure is required and no minister or public official need attend. The blacksmith's mummy jumbo at Gretna Green is regarded as merely a bit of stage dressing to attract moonstruck couples.

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## OPINION

## There Is No 'Right Way' To Rent a Human Womb

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—Legal reasoning has an admirable parsimony. It reduces controversies to manageable components. But it can sharpen society's mind by narrowing it, and may be doing so in the New Jersey court contest for possession of "Baby M."

A New Jersey couple wanted a child. For medical reasons, the wife deemed pregnancy too risky. So her husband's sperm was used to inseminate a woman who signed a contract to gestate the fetus for \$10,000. But when the time came for the "surrogate mother" to surrender the infant, she exclaimed, "Oh God, what have I done?" What indeed?

But first, what is she? She is not a "surrogate" mother, she is the mother, the "natural mother." The court may choose to treat this case as one concerning contracts or custody, but what is at issue is our understanding of the

If the fetal container starts acting like a person, she is made to seem capricious.

"the natural," meaning the right conduct for creatures of our nature.

This argument about the mother's right to retain the child is logically reversible from but is conditioned by the Supreme Court's 1973 decision that declared abortion to be a woman's "privilege right." The father's wishes are not legally germane and the fetus has no more legal status than a tumor.

The 1973 decision gave rise to the legal location that a fetus is a "potential life." The biological absurdity of that is today underscored by the development of fetal medicine. A fetus is a living creature on which medicine can work diagnostic and therapeutic marvels. The imperative of the medical ethic is to help where help is possible. Yet moral vertigo results from attempting to reconcile that imperative with the court's decision that a fetus is akin to an appendix—a thing of no moral significance.

And now there is emerging a problematic concept of "fetal rights." Civil authorities have intervened to protect fetuses from acts and omissions by pregnant women; they have ordered unwilling women to undergo cesarean sections; a woman is being prosecuted for the death of her fetus as a result of her disregard of doctors' orders.

The idea of fetal rights is inherently problematic and is, like the application of the medical ethic to fetuses, flatly incompatible with the 1973 ruling. That ruling teaches society to consider a fetus as a mere lump of matter that acquires moral significance only when removed from the womb. And if the womb is a

rented fetal container, the personhood of the woman renting it matters not. So if suddenly the fetal container (also known as the mother) starts acting like a person—"Oh God, what have I done"—she is acting incongruously. The natural bonding between mother and child is made to seem like the mother's caprice, and seems irresponsible in light of her contract. The very idea of what is "natural" comes to seem a gossamer superstition, a concept entailing no reasonable restraint on appetites.

The New Jersey couple wanted a child but not a "child of their own," as that phrase is used to mean a couple's child of their flesh made one. If we conclude that the mere desire for a child legitimizes such improvisations as womb rental, we establish a new entitlement, the right of couples to suffer no legal impediment to biological parenthood—that is, biological parenthood involving only one spouse. And there will be grounds for denying the entitlement to unmarried people of whatever character, or to poor women who may allow their bodies to be exploited to satisfy other people's desires.

The desire for children is strong and wholesome, but life offers no guarantees and good things can have prohibitive costs. To prevent such costs, in the New Jersey case, the contract should be treated as an unenforceable statement of mutual intentions that no longer obtain. The mother must not be deprived of her baby, to which she is now bonded.

To try to make womb rental harmless merely by expanding the mother's options for consent—by allowing a grace period after birth during which she can decide to keep the child—makes matters worse. It subordinates responsibility to willfulness, and further encourages thinking of children as material goods.

All such contracts should be forbidden as a formalization of commerce in babies, and even voluntary donation of wombs for gestation should be forbidden as dehumanizing.

The concept of "dehumanization" is meaningless to people who deny, as the culture increasingly does, the idea of the distinctively human. That concept seems under assault from biochemists, molecular biologists, psychiatrists and others who locate the essence of man in raw material subject to manipulation, unconstrained by any notion of a constant "human good."

The blind assertion of the untrammeled sovereignty of willfulness, served by science, over nature drains all substance from moral philosophy. Philosophy, including political philosophy, which concerns right conduct, must assert sovereignty over manipulative techniques before we learn, too late, this lesson: In some conquests of nature, the conqueror is the defeated.

Washington Post Writers Group.



St. Ron and the Budget Dragon

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Bias in the Computers

Roger Collis's article "Games Airlines Can Play With Reservations Systems" (Travel, Jan. 16), while interesting and informative, was riddled on one point.

It is not enough to suggest that the customer sit down with his travel agent and ask for an explanation of the methodology behind computerized reservations systems. Many bookings are now made by phone or directly with airlines and, as Mr. Collis observed, they will increasingly be made via home computers, linked to industry data bases.

What is more important from the passenger's viewpoint is that all reservation systems, including those being developed for home computers, clearly indicate the basic criteria used for display—that is, the main factors that determine the schedule offered to the passenger. Is a particular computer system hosted by several airlines or by one? In the latter case, are that airline's flights given special status? In what order are flights listed—by shortest time from origin to destination, or with priority given to direct connections using one airline or one flight number?

A number of simple actions would help. All reservation systems should have a "key" that clearly explains the main criteria for flight selection. Travel agents and airlines should agree, through their umbrella associations, to pass information contained in the key to customers who request it. Passengers should be educated to problems of bias and the need to request the key criteria.

Perhaps the U.S. government and the European Civil Aviation Conference, which have been seeking a regulatory

solution to the problem, could give some thought to these suggestions.

GEOFFREY LIPMAN,  
Executive Director,  
International Foundation of Airline  
Passengers Associations, Geneva.

## Democracy by Force

On Jan. 10 you published a Washington Post editorial, "Ideas for a Latin Opening," which said that the United States was "working through the contras to restore democracy in Nicaragua." Even President Reagan has said that the United States would continue to wage war against Nicaragua to "restore democratic rule." Since Nicaraguans have spent most of this century under U.S.-supported oligarchies, one must ask what it is that Mr. Reagan and The Post want to "restore."

Whatever it is, the United States has restored it many times before by unleashing the CIA to help overthrow constitutionally elected governments in countries throughout the world.

Consider the case of Brazil, where an elected government was overthrown by a U.S.-backed coup in 1964. Lincoln Gordon, the U.S. ambassador to Brazil at the time and later assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, called this "the single most decisive victory of freedom in the mid-20th century." The coup instituted a murderous military dictatorship that Mr. Gordon praised as "totally democratic" and "the best government Brazil ever had."

If by some miracle (or direct U.S. invasion) the contras succeeded in coming to power in Managua, one would hear similar drivel from Washington.

Perhaps when used by The Post or the U.S. State Department, the word "democracy" means brutal dictatorships that open their countries to Western investment and exploitation, just as "stability" means stability for capital, and "freedom" means freedom to loot and plunder. Orwell would cringe.

WILLIAM E. FASON,  
Marburg, West Germany.

## War and Morality

It is Peregrine Worsthorne's morality—not to speak of his logic—that stands on its head, in "Thermodynamic Morality" (Other Comment, Jan. 6). The way to avoid thermodynamic war is to be true to common morality. If we disregard our common moral code, we will increase the probability, in the end, of not being able to avoid a thermodynamic war.

PIETRO MANES,  
Milan.

## Have to Mullah It Over

Mistakes were indeed made. Having assembled Doonesbury's clues to the Iranian puzzle, we appear not to have Khomeini closer to the truth.

SARAH MCCLURE,  
London.

## For Further Guidance

I would like to see the horoscope in your newspaper. You print comics and crosswords; you and your readers would profit if you included a horoscope.

DEBBI LEITH,  
Gaborone, Botswana.

## An American Euphemism Meets an Untimely Demise

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—In a fashion as casual as it was reckless, the House of Representatives has taken an action that threatens to destroy the American way of life. The House has amended its rules to permit its members to refer to the Senate of the United States as the Senate, instead of "the other body," as has been the custom for the past two centuries.

In taking this radical step, the House

scuttled the housing bill.

I asked Mr. Frank if he did not see the danger implicit in the destruction of the "other body" euphemism. "Oh, you mean that we would have to start calling a tax hike a tax hike, or that Reagan would have to call a hostage deal a hostage deal?" he replied. "Don't worry," he said. "Logic is not binding on a legislative body."

## MEANWHILE

has set the dangerous precedent for an all-out attack on the glue that has held the republic together: the art of euphemism, the habit of never calling a spade a spade. Historians of the future will look back on Jan. 6, 1987, as the day the destruction of America began.

In this case, the euphemistic tradition dates to Thomas Jefferson's Manual, which he wrote in 1797 and which was incorporated into the House rules in 1837, forbidding direct reference to the Senate during House debate. Mr. Jefferson's rule stood throughout history and then was overturned, with barely a word of explanation and no debate, on the opening day of this 100th Congress.

Representative Martin Frost, a Democrat of Texas, who embarrassingly was once a journalist, offered the rule change on the floor, with this lame excuse: "We live in a modern world where immediacy of information compels us to take note of the actions of our colleagues on the other side of the Capitol."

"This amendment will allow members the freedom to make necessary reference to the Senate but will not allow for name-calling, which would lessen the dignity of the House."

Neither Mr. Frost nor the man who had the presumption to rewrite Jefferson, Representative Henry Hoyer, Democrat of Maryland, professed to see anything dangerous or controversial about what they had done when I phoned them to protest. Their action is all too reflective of this lifetime age, when all discretion seems to have vanished and every part of the body—and its biological function—is discussed in public.

Representative Barney Frank, Democrat of Massachusetts, who acknowledged that he urged this subversive rule change on his colleagues, is typical of the impudence of today's youth. Last year he was trying to explain to his colleagues that a housing bill which had been passed by the House had been pigeonholed by a Senate committee.

"I was on my feet in debate," Mr. Frank recalled, "saying, 'Yes, we passed it, but something has to happen someplace else....' I was getting blank stares. So I started to sing, 'Somewhere Over the Rainbow....' It was ridiculous. We were the only people in the world who were not allowed to tell the truth about

the United States Senate, that it had scuttled the housing bill."

That's easy for him to say. But when a 200-year-old euphemism is swept aside as casually as a cobweb, no euphemism is safe. And without euphemism, neither America nor its government can survive.

What happens to preparedness if Americans go back to calling the Department of Defense the War Department? Will the Peacekeeper missile be rechristened the Superkiller?

What happens to free enterprise (a nice euphemism itself) when "restructuring the corporation" is redefined accurately as "selling off assets"? What happens to unemployment "job security" is labeled "featherbedding"?

What happens to diplomacy when "frank discussions" become the shouting matches they are? What happens to journalism when "reliable sources" are reduced to "gossips' chatter"?

What happens to social policy when "entitlements" are called handouts, or to environmental legislation when the Solid Waste Disposal Act has to be retitled... well, whatever.

No, the House will rue the day: It is only a matter of time until its "district work periods" are called vacations, "overseas trips" become junkets and "honorariums" for speeches to lobbyists are labeled as payoffs.

Every euphemism in the United States is now on the endangered-species list. To preserve a record of these cherished names and phrases, I have volunteered to serve as acting president of a nonprofit group called Safeguard America's Vital Euphemisms, or SAVE. You may submit the euphemisms you cherish to me, care of this newspaper. Only one entry per postcard, please.

Payoffs are not permitted, and decisions of the judges are final. Cash contributions will be forwarded to the good guys, or as we used to call them in the days before euphemism was banned, the "freedom fighters," or contras.

The list of America's most vital euphemisms will be published later.

The Washington Post.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

## General News

## 200 Are Reported Massacred in Lebanon

Washington Post Service

TRIPOLI, Lebanon—The faint-hearted did not dare come out as pro-Syrian militiamen called their names, but covered in corners with their arms clasped around their wives and children. Some ran out trustingly. Others went to hide in vegetable stalls, while the more adventurous tried to flee.

They were all shot, mostly in the head, according to witnesses, hospital sources and rescue workers.

"Many were in their pajamas and nightclothes and nothing indicated they were fighters," according to one witness, who said he had watched as relief workers cleared away bodies.

"I brought down 15 bodies from inside the houses," one rescuer said. "Three were women. Women and children were not a direct target but appeared to have been in the way. They all had gunshot wounds in the head."

More than 200 Sunni Moslem fundamentalists, relatives and neighbors are reported to have died in the Syrian-backed sweep into the maze-like slum of Tabbaneh in the northern port city of Tripoli at the end of December.

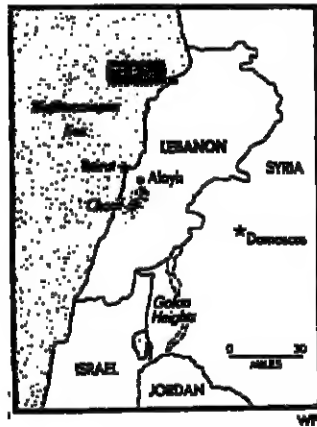
When it was over, in the view of many observers, a fundamentalist resurgence—one suspected of being linked to the Palestine Liberation Organization—had been averted. Syria, in removing the challenge, had taken a major step toward restoring its recently faltering supremacy in Lebanon.

An estimated 300 fighters, mainly from the Arab Democratic Party, the Lebanese Communist Party, the pro-Syrian Ba'ath Party and the National Syrian Social Party took part in the dragnet, residents said. A feeling of terror has gripped Tripoli residents. "What happened was unnatural, and we have to save our heads," a Tripoli businessman said in a hushed conversation in his candle-lit office.

The events began with Syrian suspicions of increased activity by Islamic militants with links to the PLO leader, Yasser Arafat. Clan-dine preparations for a plot to seize control of a strategic block inside the city in a surprise offensive on New Year's Eve touched off a wave of arrests last month, sources in the Islamic Unification Movement said.

Secular-oriented and leftist Lebanese factions as well as the majority of Tripoli's inhabitants had watched with trepidation the gradual return of the Islamic Unification Movement, which is also known as Tawheed. The group's unchecked influence from 1983 to September 1985 brought a foretaste of Islamic rule imposed by the force of arms and religious fervor.

Sunni Moslem fundamentalists, relatives and neighbors are believed to have died in the Syrian-backed sweep into the maze-like slum of Tabbaneh in the northern city of Tripoli.



Shops selling alcohol were dynamited as were women's beauty salons run by male hairdressers. Christian parochial schools were asked to offer Koranic teachings and women were warned against appearing in public without head-dresses or long sleeves. In 1984, the fundamentalists cracked down on Lebanese Communists in Tripoli, killing at least 50 and driving them out of the city along with other leftist parties.

Although the largest Moslem fundamentalist movements in the Middle East are Shiite, there also are prominent Sunni fundamentalist groups in Lebanon, in Egypt, Asia and elsewhere in the Islamic world.

Lebanon's Sunni Moslems traditionally have been sympathetic to the plight of the Palestinians. Most Palestinians, except for a Christian minority, are Sunnis. After the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 and the crushing blow dealt to the PLO, many young Lebanese Sunnis who had allied themselves with Mr. Arafat's al-Fatah organization out of Arab idealism turned to the Tawheed for religion and what they saw as a purer form of struggle.

On Dec. 18, Sami Turk, a Sunni Moslem fundamentalist commander in charge of recruiting and organizing armed underground cells in Tabbaneh, was taken in by Syrian soldiers, according to officials of the National Syrian Social Party.irate bands loyal to activist "princes" of Tawheed took to the streets with guns. They shot and killed 15 Syrian soldiers at checkpoints around the city against the will of Sheikh Saad Shaaban, head of the Tawheed movement.

The sheikh, a cleric with close ties to Tehran, had denounced the fundamentalist plot to take over Tripoli and described it as "absolutely that can only bring war and devastation." But his counsel did not prevail.

Within hours, shortly after midnight, militiamen from leftist Lebanese parties and Alawite Moslems allied with Syria poured into the dusty, crowded streets of Tabbaneh, while Syrian soldiers ringed the area. House raids in search of weapons set off a 36-hour battle with rockets and artillery barrages that raged until noon on Dec. 20.

The day after, bodies littered the vegetable market between overturned pushcarts, a witness said. There was no reliable breakdown of civilian and military casualties. Two buildings were brought down

on top of their occupants by shell-firing residents and witnesses said.

The Syrian version of the Tawheed plot was that a number of buildings had been rented as bases and launching points for the armed fundamentalist conspirators.

Syria's military intelligence chief in Lebanon, Colonel Ghazi Kassar, told An-Nida, the newspaper of the Lebanese Communist Party, that fundamentalists had been slipping into Tripoli by boat from the Christian port of Jounieh and from mountain areas in the east.

"Our role was to hunt down the gunmen," he said, referring to Tawheed plotters. "We arrested most of them and those who resisted were killed in the clashes. We struck them in the cradle."

"What happened was not a battle but a clearing operation," said a Tripoli lawyer.

A survivor and her daughter said the Syrians had come with lists of names. Leftist sources in Tripoli said they had coordinated intelligence information with the Syrians to convince them that they should do something about the infiltration of fundamentalists.

"When my son was called by name, he decided to go out," the woman said. "As soon as he walked out the door, they shot him." Her husband followed and was also killed. Unlike the son, he was not a member of the Tawheed, she said.

## Analysts Reject Iraqi Charge Against U.S. Satellite Data

By Patrick E. Tyler

Washington Post Service

BAGHDAD—Western officials who have analyzed intelligence data from last year's Iranian victory on the Faw peninsula say there is no evidence to support Iraqi charges that the United States supplied misleading satellite data to the losing Iraqi forces.

A senior Iraqi official, First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan, alleged in recent newspaper interviews that the United States deliberately misled Iraq in what he suggested was an effort to prolong the six-year war.

However, in a country where Western diplomatic missions focus intensely on the war, the consensus among military analysts is that U.S. intelligence information prior to the campaign for Faw, a strategic peninsula extending into the Gulf, was sound.

Mr. Ramadan's public remarks have caused some resentment in embassy offices that have been monitoring the conflict and assist-

ing Iraq in its battlefield intelligence efforts, sources in Baghdad said.

These analysts said the battle for Faw was a classic example of an attacking force capitalizing on a weakness in an opponent's inadequate defenses and that Mr. Ramadan, who commands the People's Army, a militia whose forces lost at Faw, has sought to transfer the blame for the military failure to the United States.

"Ramadan was obviously embarrassed because it was the People's Army troops who cracked and folded at Faw," said one senior Western official.

The battle for Faw occurred last February when Iranian forces infiltrated and then overran a portion of the southernmost tip of Iraq near its border with Kuwait.

## DEATH NOTICE

ETHEL S. CANADÉ  
died in Paris on 19 Jan. 1987.

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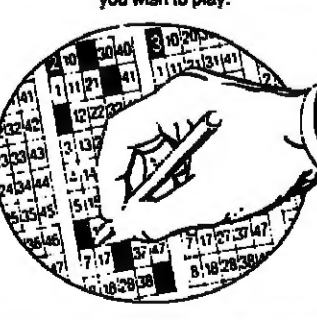
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6 16 26 36 46	6 16 26 36 46	6 16 26 36 46	6 16 26 36 46	6 16 26 36 46	6 16 26 36 46
7 17 27 37 47	7 17 27 37 47	7 17 27 37 47	7 17 27 37 47	7 17 27 37 47	7 17 27 37 47
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## ***Genscher: Moderate Rides High***

### **Attacks by Strauss Fuel the Foreign Minister's Support**

\_\_\_\_\_

"In 1983, we suffered because we had to explain to the voters why we had to establish a new government," Mr. Genscher said. "Now, everybody understands our reasons, and" the government has had "good results."

The Free Democrats, heir to the European liberal tradition of support for free enterprise, also run on a platform calling for supply-side tax cuts to spur economic growth.

The party's appeal in this campaign has been due primarily to Mr. Genscher's foreign policy, according to observers. A question after the election is how hard Mr. Strauss will push for his policies in foreign affairs to be accepted by the coalition.

As a small party with a nationwide base, the Free Democrats are able to survive in West German politics because of the nation's complicated voting system in which each citizen has two votes.

The first vote goes directly to choose a parliamentary deputy from one of the 248 electoral districts. The two largest parties, the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats, usually win all of those races except in Bavaria, where the Christian Social Union runs in place of the Christian Democrats.

The second vote determines each party's final representation in the Bundestag, which has at least 496 seats. A big party, like the Social Democrats, receives a number of seats based on the number of districts it wins on the first ballots. Then it wins additional seats — which are filled by at-large candidates from a party list — to bring its total up to a level determined by its proportion of the second votes.

For the Free Democrats and the Greens, the second vote is the important one because they do not win seats outright on the first. The system allows voters to split their ballots, casting one for a candidate of one of the big parties and the second for a smaller party.

The system thus ensures that small parties can win seats, as long as they gather more than 5 percent of the vote.

**'I think we have a good chance to improve our result from 1983.'**

—Hans-Dietrich Gensche

that the time has come to hand over foreign policy to the coalition right wing.

His strategy appears to have backfired, however. The latest polls give the Free Democrats about 10 percent of the vote. Moreover, in a survey this week, Mr. Genscher overtook Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg as the government leader most voters would like to see play a greater role in politics.

I think we have a good chance to improve our result from 1983," said Mr. Genscher between rallies, visibly tired from a strenuous campaign schedule.

The Free Democrats won 7 per cent in the 1983 election. Mr. Genscher faced open hostility at some rallies because he had just led his party out of its alliance with the left-of-center Social Democrats and into the coalition with Mr. Kohl's and Mr. Strasser's parties.

**STRASBOURG, France**—Belgium pledged Thursday to make strenuous efforts to attack the financial crisis within the European Community and promote integration during its six-month presidency of the 12-nation group.

Outlining his country's priorities to the European Parliament, Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans said he accepted that Belgium was taking over at the "moment of truth" for the community.

He cited the debate over EC resources and changes in its farm policies as "burning issues," adding, "What is at stake is quite simply the future of our community." The EC faces a budget shortfall this year of as much as \$4.4 billion, largely due to an out-of-control farm subsidy system.

The president of the Executive Commission, Jacques Delors, touring EC capitals in an attempt to garner support for larger contributions from members.

Mr. Tindemans told the Parliament he would not prejudice the outcome of those talks, but ruled out the possibility of any new campaign unless there were tighter controls on spending.

"If resources are to be found, the community must show itself capable of husbanding resources," he said, adding that he believed recent agreements to limit beef and dairy output had shown that there was

Speaking afterward, Mr. Delors blamed the recent fall of the U.S. dollar for exacerbating EC-U.S. trade tensions and said that Europe had to tell Washington it would not pay for problems the United States had itself created.

"It is quite impossible for Europe to carry on in the face of this blackmail," he said, and called for a common approach by European countries toward the dollar.

The Dublin High Court has awarded a total of 50,000 Irish pounds (£70,000) in damages to three Irish journalists whose phones were tapped in 1982 by the government of Charles Haughey, then prime minister, after they reported fencing with him in his Pinnau Fall party. The ruling said the state had to compensate Geraldine Kennedy, Bruce Arnold and his wife Mavis because the tapping had violated their dignity and freedom as individuals and journalists. Their phones were tapped between May and November 1982, and the ensuing uproar almost cost Mr. Haughey his position as party leader.

British television's first blind program host will appear on a consumers' program starting next month using Braille script and a concealed earphone to receive stage directions. Ian Macrae, 34, was selected from dozens of candidates to be host on a half-hour program broadcast by Tyne Tees, an independent television company in Newcastle. Born with cataracts, Mr. Macrae has worked as a free-lance journalist for a British Broadcasting Corp. radio program for blind listeners during the past four years. Lesley Oakland, the Tyne Tees producer who hired Mr. Macrae, said he had not received the job out of compassion but because he was good at it.

Moscow's first cooperative café is to open soon in a house once owned by the Russian aristocrat Prince Trubetskoy, the weekly *Literary Gazette* reports. Five people will run the 70-seat café and do all the work, from buying food to cooking and serving it. A state café of comparative size would employ 25 persons, the weekly said. The team, which plans to work 18 hours a day, will be able to keep the profits. The five expect to earn 300 to 400 roubles (\$435 to \$580) a month, twice the average salary. The opening date has not been set yet.

—SYTSKE LOOLIJEN

A high-contrast, black and white photograph showing a close-up of a textured surface, possibly a book cover or endpaper. The image is characterized by a grainy, mottled appearance with varying shades of gray and black. A dark, irregular shape, which appears to be the book's spine or a central binding element, is visible in the center. The overall texture is rough and uneven, with some areas appearing lighter and more reflective than others.

**FIREPROOF BEAUTY QUEEN** — Beverley Benson, 18, the reigning Miss Manchester, successfully testing a new fireproof costume in the northwestern English city.

Netherlands not only as a goodwill gesture but as an attempt to improve Austria's image after last year's controversial election of Kurt Waldheim to the presidency. Mr. Waldheim has been accused of serving in a military unit that was involved in war crimes. But "most of all" according to the Rotterdam daily NRC Handelsblad, it is "an honest attempt by a large group of Austrians who were not Nazis to purify relations with a country like the Netherlands."

## Around Europe

**Italy's constitutional court has approved three national referenda**

## France to Postpone New Nationality Law

Apparently bowing to public pressure, France's justice minister, Albin Chalandon, announced last week he would postpone the introduction of a new law that would change the requirements for becoming a French citizen. Mr. Chalandon said the law would have to be "unmodeled" and submitted to "large consultation," possibly in the form of a referendum.

Numerous groups, including the Socialist Party, religious leaders and human rights organizations, opposed the bill, which would abolish the right to automatic citizenship for the children of foreigners born in France, provided the offspring lived in France for at least five years. The measure would have required such people to apply for citizenship before a judge.

The extreme-rightist National Front was the only political party to protest the postponement, saying the conservative government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac had "once again gone back on a commitment."

## Dutch Jewish Project Gets Austrian Gift

Heinrich Pflusterschmid-Hardenstein, Austrian ambassador to the Netherlands, has handed over a check for 2.6 million schillings (\$200,000) for a projected Jewish historical museum in Amsterdam. The initiative came from several Austrian banks, which put together 1.3 million schillings to contribute to the restoration of the city's 17th-century synagogue complex that is to house the museum. Chancellor Franz Vranitzky, a Socialist, doubled the amount out of public funds.

More than 80 percent of Dutch Jews were deported and exterminated during World War II under the supervision of Nazi officials in the Netherlands, including Arthur Seyss-Inquart, an Austrian. The Austrian gift is seen in the

[illegible]



International Herald Tribune

## WEEKEND

- The Met's New Gallery
- 'Otello' in London
- Bob Wilson's 'Salome'

## CRITICS' CHOICE

## LONDON

## Russian Treasures at the Barbican

A Russian season at the Barbican Centre, opening on Jan. 29, has as its major elements an exhibition of treasures from the dress collection of the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad (to April 26) and a festival of the music of Igor Stravinsky, his contemporaries and predecessors (to Feb. 22), and also encompasses the fifth anniversary of the Barbican Centre, which falls on March 3. "Russian Style 1700-1920" comprises about 300 items ranging from the wardrobes of the Imperial family and court, mostly of the 19th century, but also including 18th-century clothes worn by Peter the Great, and the Russian Revolution. The collection includes such French couturiers as Worth, Paquin and Lanvin, whose gowns were imported. "Stravinsky Plus" includes 17 symphony concerts, an exhibition, video recordings and a seminar, and involves the collaboration of the London Symphony Orchestra and the Guildhall School of Music and Drama, under the artistic direction of conductor Gennady Rozhdestvensky. The core of the festival is six LSO concerts, each of which includes a major Stravinsky work juxtaposed with major works of the same year by other composers—among them Elgar, Shostakovich, Britten, Bartók, Debussy, Gershwin, Prokofiev, Ravel and Walton. Lunchtime concerts, evening foyer performances, and concert performances of stage works by the Guildhall are included.

## MADRID

## 'Mefistofele' Opens Opera Season

A new production of Boito's "Mefistofele," with the Russian bass Yevgeny Nesterenko in the title role and Montserrat Caballé as Margherita, opens the 1987 season of the Teatro Lírico Nacional La Zarzuela Feb. 4. Romano Gandolfi will conduct, with Emilio Sagi as the stage director and Toni Buzinger the designer. Other performances are scheduled for Feb. 7, 10, 13 and 15.

## NEW YORK

## Two New Ballets by Martins

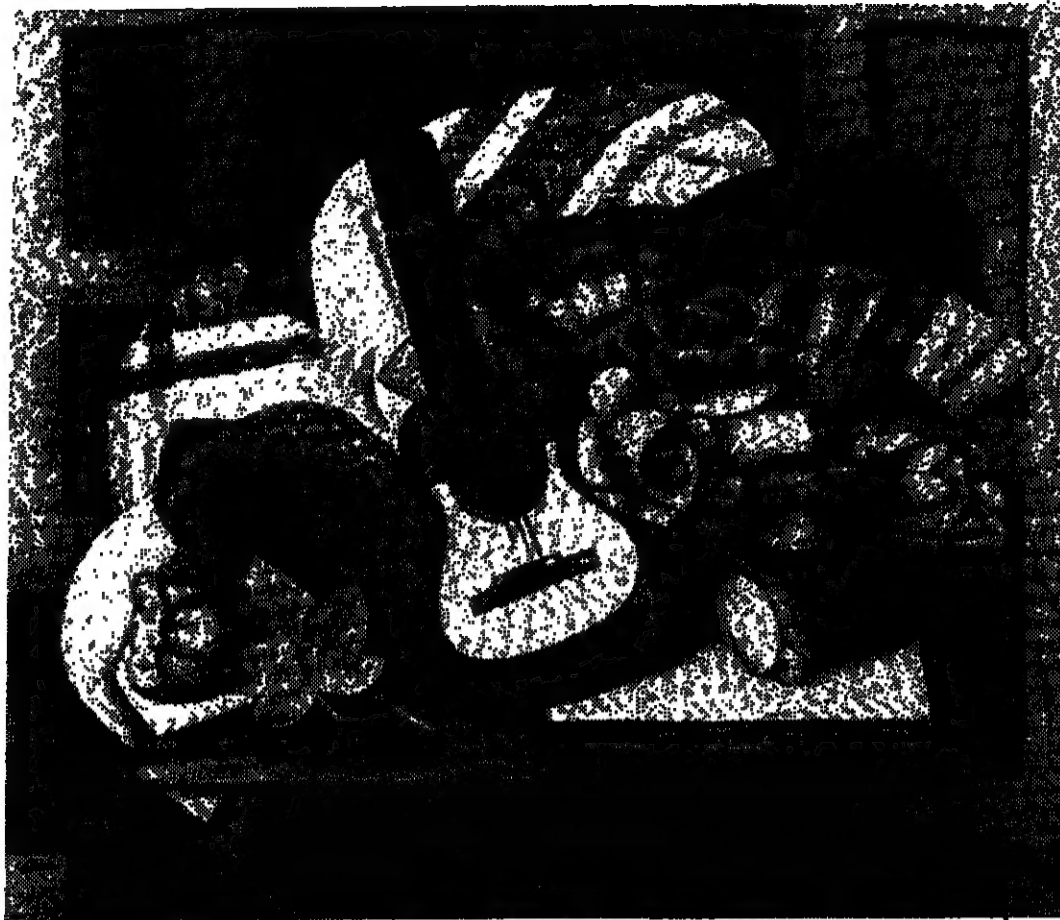
Two new ballets by Peter Martins have entered the repertoire of the New York City Ballet. They are "Les Petits Riens," a 20-minute work set to Mozart's composition of the same name written in 1778 for a Novembre ballet in Paris, and "Ecstasie Orange," a 10-minute piece that takes its name from the score by the 25-year-old American composer Michael Torke. Anna Kisselgoff, in the New York Times, said "Les Petits Riens" was "rich in choreographic detail" and marked by "total refinement" achieved through complex partnering. Several other performances are scheduled in the company's current season, which ends Feb. 22.

## VIENNA

## Operatic Experiment

The Vienna State Opera begins a new enterprise with the opening of an experimental theater in the Kärntnerhaus Jan. 27 with a production of "Die Weisse Rose" ("The White Rose") by the East German composer Udo Zimmermann. The work, for two singers and 15 instruments, has a libretto by Wolfgang Willasch based on the reflections of Sophie and Tima Scholl, the Munich students executed during the war for circulating anti-Nazi leaflets. The composer conducts, Heinz Lukas-Kindermann stages the work and the designer is Dietrich Schöner. Several other performances are scheduled through Feb. 15. The new venture is intended to give new music and young talent public exposure, according to Staatsoper director Claus Helmer Drese. Other operatic and dance productions are planned in the Kärntnerhaus this season.

## 20th Century Art: From Places In The English Mind



by Polly Devlin

LONDON—There is a marvelous line in King Lear when the mad old King has a moment of the most perfect sanity. "Then let them anatomize Regan; see what breeds about her heart."

The show at the Royal Academy from now until April, "British Art in the Twentieth Century," subtitled "The Modern Movement," is an idiosyncratic, opinionated anatomy of what breeds about that mysterious thing gnawing at the rebothered heart of England—its modern art.

It is a show at once intimate and exclusive, 300 works by 70 artists, a topography of love, energy, amplitude and despair, resourcefulness and genius. Surely no other country surely has had so ambivalent an attitude toward its artists—whether poets, writers, painters, sculptors or musicians—as has England. They aren't gentlemen, for a flying start. The British art that has always found patronage and favor has been pictures of horses, pictures that tell a good Anglo-Saxon story, or pictures that never precluded genius, witness Stubbs, or Constable or Turner.

Then there are the famous given attributes of British art, the myths and clichés that have clogged its reality for years: the amateurishness, the eclecticism—however creative or diverse, the decent pastiche, the lack of national self-confidence, the national tendency to rebuke romantic aspiration and affluence, and the most prevalent old chestnut of all, the national tendency toward inferiority in the arts.



coupled with deference toward the artistic continentals; in other words the advantage of being foreign, which rode uneasily with the national tendency toward xenophobia. None of these characteristics is evident in this brilliant and glowing exhibition, which is both an assertion and a celebration of the hinterland of the world that is England.

Nevertheless it has had a sharply divided response from both the critics and the public—the sheep and the goats, you might say. The goats seem to be fueled by an angry reluctance to admit the evidence in front of their own eyes of a manifest national genius for painting; the sheep, in contrast, are quick to recognize the English landscape and English animal. In fact this show has much more to do

Above left, 'The Spanish Fan,' by Mark Gertler; above, 'Two Sisters,' by Stanley Spencer; and left, 'Mask,' by Henry Moore.

with interior landscapes, the places of the mind, as it has with actual landscapes, as much to do with dialects as with common language, with individuality as with singing of a clan. And yet at the end of it one comes away with a sense of indomitable Englishness, a kind of tenacity to do with rock and birthstone.

The sculptor Henry Moore, whose work is among the glories of this show, wrote at the end of his life, "The special quality of the English countryside has helped shape the English character... it is forms which I have come across in the natural world which have shown me how to interpret the human body," and the organizers of the exhibition argue, in their intent and their choice, for the expressive figurative tradition that they see as being clearly the central achievement of postwar British art.

The subtitle "The Modern Movement" is a two-edged device. It enables the show to be organized with a vital chronological line of energy that binds it together and yet allows for exposition of the various movements that have propelled British art throughout this century. Indeed, walking through the many small rooms of this show, one gets not only a palpable sense of the shaking upheavals of each decade but also of the affluence and legacies of history.

Of course the obvious of all this marshaling is that the paintings en masse are in danger of being seen as emergent objects linked in an almost Darwinian pro-

cess, the same paintings, as it were, evolving, adapting, developing, and returning at the end—now—to the primeval, as in Barry Flanagan's amorphous bronze elephant or Richard Long's mud wheels painted directly onto the wall.

The subtitle also means that the organizers can, with impunity, purport to show British art in the 20th century while excluding some of its most famous practitioners—like Ayrton, Reg Butler, Robyn Denny, Philip King, John Minton, William Scott, Ruskin Spear, John Bratby; any of that strange troop, the Rurists, and many others.

The show is a revelation. The sweep, the scope this visual poetry that comes speaking of the walls about the state of the nation, the lapse of the century, the human condition. And from the very first picture it reeks of the 20th century. There seems little hoarding of earlier traditions, little feeding of the lump of earlier movements. For although many of these painters continued in the tradition of working in brooches, each painter has an individual voice. Many arrive at their own epiphanic moments, formalizing their autobiographies and biographies and endowing them with significance so that the minor art of painting becomes the major art of living, an art in which some, like Frank Dobson, Epstein, Matthew Smith, Kitaj, Auerbach, Sickert, and many others become masters.

Continued on page 8

## Shaw's Plays Still Talk, Talk, Talk to Today's Audiences

by Michael Holroyd

LONDON—George Bernard Shaw's contemporaries would have been astonished to know that his plays were still being performed around the world toward the end of the 20th century. A playwright was the last thing they considered him to be. If theater reviewers agreed on nothing else, they were certain he could not write for the stage. "The trouble of Mr. Shaw," explained Ibsen's translator, William Archer, "is at his not at all a good dramatist." Not that GBS wasn't capable, they all agreed, of some excellent fooling a formless way—if only he had taken to comic opera he was no telling what he might have achieved. Though politicians enjoyed his plays, the literary and artistic establishment preferred to honor him for his wit. He should have gone into politics, many writers—even the church, where he would have made "a bishop than a playwright," Shaw himself summed up his feeling by putting the following statement into the mouth of a famous actor-manager: "In any other line than that of dramatic author I should expect to achieve a high measure of success."

But Shaw's plays persisted his life. A number of writers, such as the "P. Taylor, who described him as "the greatest writer ever been," were responsible for his fame to his present at the expense of, like George Orwell, pointed to "one or two" as being his best work; while Desmond MacCarthy, in the birth of the theatrical man, remarkable music critic.

His obituarist critics were still observing able to create entertaining prose extravaganza human emotions, but on old piles of social statistics. Sometimes his compositions of farce and sermon—were "almost" they were not in the mainstream of "art" to the past. How had however set itself somehow was it possible that these logically not plays, continued

to hold audiences in the theater? When Richard Mansfield, who created a triumph in America with "The Devil's Disciple," criticized "Candida" for being (like the author himself) "talk, talk, talk," Shaw accepted this as the purest compliment, adding that the best ballet tended to be dance, dance, dance, and the finest opera he had heard merely a series of musical notes.

During his theatrical career Shaw had enjoyed three peaks. The first occurred when King Edward VII broke his chair in the Court Theatre laughing at "John Bull's Other Island" and sent Shaw's reputation spinning high into the air. It had been difficult for him to recover his unpopularity after that, though "Major Barbara," "Getting Married" and "Misalliance" all appeared long-winded attempts to do so. But with "Pygmalion" just before World War I, and "Saint Joan" in 1925, he scored two popular and critical successes that were credited to two remarkable actresses, Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Sybil Thorndike, who were congratulated on overcoming various Shawian obstacles in achieving these successes.

Shaw's last long-running play was "The Apple Cart," first performed at the end of the 1920s. He was to live 20 more years, and in Shawian style he seemed to enjoy, while still buoyantly alive in his 80s and 90s, the trough in public esteem that often follows a writer's death. The revival of his reputation and the revision of critical consensus began after the publication of Eric Bentley's original little book on GBS in 1949 and Shaw's death the following year.

For years GBS had been conducting his own unwavering publicity campaign. Bentley's book, on the other hand, revealed that under all the Shawian bravado, the orchestration for trumpet and big drum, Shaw's thought was surprisingly subtle and melodious. Critics began listening with a new attention, discovering, now that he was dead, how extraordinarily modern and ambiguous some of his theatrical writings sounded.

Shaw's new reputation in Britain as a 20th-century dramatist—it had never really receded in America—began on March 15, 1965, with Ronald Ege's production of "Widowers' Houses" at the Theatre Royal, Stratford East. This examination of slum landlordism followed what was known as "the Rachman case," a horrifying court expose of a criminally administered sub-standard

property empire. Shaw's play suddenly revealed itself as an angry, up-to-date comedy by a practical socialist passionately concerned with current issues.

Shaw's modernity has two separate aspects. The first arises from his political instinct. "Widowers' Houses" had been his first play, and in the 20 years following its production at Stratford East, a new generation of audiences was to become familiar with nearly all his major works and see reflected in them many of its own hopes and anxieties. "Major Barbara," for example, has been reinterpreted as a commentary on the disarmament negotiations between America and Russia; "The Apple Cart" resurfaced as an ironic and uncanny reference to Mrs. Thatcher's relationship with President Reagan; "On the Rocks" contained many observations pertinent to the Falklands War; "The Doctor's Dilemma" is a telling comment on the new heart-transplant industry; and what else is the terrible weapon that Shotover broods over in "Heartbreak House," and the ancients in "Back to Methuselah," but a variation of our own Star Wars?

But it was not simply by means of their ingenious topicality that Shaw's plays were being updated. His thought was also discovered to be ahead of its time—and sometimes of ours too. Who has written more radically about the rights of children or fought with such witty persistence for the political equality of women than the author of "The Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism"?

Jane Lapointe, who recently starred in the Royal Shakespeare Company's production of "Misalliance," told a reporter: "I'm staggered that the play isn't performed more often—it's very relevant and modern, and it's huge fun... Lina is Shaw's idea of what a modern liberated young woman should be—she wears trousers, earns her own living and is not dependent on anyone. I have a lot of similarities with her." This is what Mrs. Pankhurst felt at the beginning of the century about Anne Whitefield in "Man and Superman," which, she said, had strengthened her in the campaign for women's suffrage.

The character of Lina, the Polish acrobat in "Misalliance," not only wears trousers and proclaims her independence, but she makes the most spectacular entrance in the history of drama. "Won't you take off your goggles and have some tea?" the country-house hostess, Mrs. Tarleton,



George Bernard Shaw.

asks her after she has crashed into the conservatory in an airplane. And with that polite inquiry we leave the world of drawing-room comedy which Shaw had parodied with Pirandello-like appeals to the audience, and enter the theater of the absurd two years before the birth of Ionesco. "Let me hold the gun for you," offers John Tarleton after a man with a pistol emerges from a portable Turkish bath and fumbles in his pocket for a photograph of his mother.

This surreal humor forms part of Shaw's theatrical instinct, which is the second feature of his posthumous modernity. On re-examination his early plays (those included in "Plays Pleasant and Unpleasant" and "Three Plays for Puritans"), far from being not plays at all, as contemporary critics once proclaimed, turn out to be extremely well-crafted and traditional in structure. But the subject matter (such as prostitution in "Mrs. Warren's

Profession") or the unorthodoxy of the hero (such as the dentist in "You Never Can Tell") was so startling and unacceptable that reviewers overlooked the solid underlying structure and theatrical provenance.

"Mrs. Warren's Profession," for example, was a rewriting of the most famous drama of the day, Pinero's "Second Mrs. Tanqueray," as if composed by Ibsen; "Caesar and Cleopatra," which Shaw began writing in 1896 on Shakespeare's birthday, is a corrective to "Antony and Cleopatra"; and "You Never Can Tell," a variation of "As You Like It," "Widowers' Houses" emerged from Emile Augier's "Le Comte de Monte-Cristo," as "Heartbreak House" later emerged from Chekhov's "Cherry Orchard."

Only in retrospect has it been possible to see Shaw's affinities with Ionesco, with Pirandello, who praised his "Saint Joan" as the work of "a truly great poet," and with Brecht, whose "St. Joan of the Stockyards" derived from "Major Barbara" and who called Shaw "a terrorist who employs an unusual weapon—that of humor."

Once you begin this game, the connections multiply. The Shawian burglar gives us a foretaste of Joe Orton's anti-police humor; the lovely preacher in "Too True to Be Good" and the silenced priest of "John Bull's Other Island" bring us close to the ominous zone of Samuel Beckett; the nursery-rhyme ritual between the Lear-like Shotover and his daughters leads us into the world of T.S. Eliot's "The Cocktail Party."

The theater of Beckett and Pinter accentuates the one remaining difficulty of Shaw's middle and late plays. In their full versions they often seem too verbose to audiences brought up to appreciate short durations and eloquent silences. But this problem is already beginning to diminish in America as his work emerges from copyright protection. By the 21st century directors will be free to cut and experiment with these plays and to orchestrate their peculiar Shawian music for a stage that does not need "The Chocolate Soldier" or "My Fair Lady." How bemoaned his contemporaries would have been to learn that GBS is still a playwright with a future.

Michael Holroyd has written biographies of Lytton Strachey and Augustus John and is working on one of George Bernard Shaw. He wrote this for The New York Times.



## WEEKEND

## Domingo's Grand Operatic Occasion

by Henry Pleasants

LONDON — Elijah Moshinsky's new production of Verdi's "Otello" at the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, has occupied more space in the news columns of the British press than any new opera production in recent memory. There have been a number of contributing factors.

First, a new production of "Otello" by Sir Peter Hall, with Plácido Domingo in the title role, had originally been scheduled for last January, but was canceled on short notice when Domingo withdrew to devote himself and his voice to the relief of the victims of the Mexico City earthquake, among whom were a number of his relatives. Then Hall, too, withdrew.

He was replaced by Moshinsky, who did not find the sets created for Hall congenial to his own ideas about how Verdi's masterpiece might be staged. He demanded and got new ones at a much publicized and much criticized additional cost of more than £100,000 (about \$150,000).

Then, last month, came the widely publicized Westbury fiasco when Domingo canceled a monster concert at the very last moment, arguing that the ticket prices were too high. For this he is being sued by the promoters to the tune of something on the order of £100,000 and much attendant and mostly unfavorable publicity.

More important than any of these factors, perhaps, is that the Royal Opera itself has been going through a sticky patch, with disastrous new productions of "The Flying

*If what we got was mostly familiar, it was nonetheless top operatic drawer, with all the principals, the orchestra and chorus in fine form.*

Dutchman" and "Fidelio" last June and July and, with the amount of its annual government subsidy still in doubt. It has also been the target of criticism from a vocal and volatile faction maintaining that the institution is "elitist" and "old-fashioned," perpetuating a tradition of sumptuous, star-laden grand opera that is extravagant, irrelevant and obsolete.

Finally, the mere presence of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her husband as guests in the director's box at last Tuesday's premiere was interpreted as a gesture designed to contradict charges of governmental indifference, an interpretation supported by her well photographed visit backstage to

congratulate the principals at the close of the evening.

How was the performance? Well, it was good, indeed, very good, but paradoxically, in view of all the hoopla, not much in it was new except the sets designed by Timothy O'Brien for Moshinsky's essentially traditional production, and the subtle, insinuating, rather understated Iago of Justino Diaz, and even that interpretation is currently on view in Franco Zeffirelli's recent film of "Otello."

The conductor is Carlos Kleiber, who conducted the 1980 revival of the old Georges Walckiers production with Domingo singing his first London Otello. The Desdemona is Katia Ricciarelli, who was in the last performance of that production in 1983, again with Domingo. And, finally, Domingo, Ricciarelli and Diaz are all in the film now showing in London.

If what we got, then, was mostly familiar, it was nonetheless top operatic drawer, with all the principals, the orchestra and chorus in fine form, and with Kleiber revealing even more of the imaginative details of Verdi's wondrous score than he has on previous

equally memorable occasions. The only reservations concern chiefly O'Brien's sets, or rather the single set, constantly altered by the movement of props and backdrops.

The staging is handsome enough, inspired by the great Venetian painters of the 16th century, with enormous backdrop paintings of the Crucifixion, the Descent from the Cross and the Virgin Mary, the stage itself flanked by towering Corinthian pillars. It is all more Venetian than Cypriot, but more importantly, it is all too big, the effect being to dwarf the performers and lessen the immediacy of the drama for the audience.

What was new and wonderful was the opening storm, with a great cannon pointed at the audience, masses of swirling fog, an enormous scaffolding observation tower and lightning flashing out into the auditorium. Here Moshinsky has achieved in a theater more than Zeffirelli achieved on a seafloor location.

Further performances are Jan. 23 and 26.

Henry Pleasants is a London-based writer who specializes in music and opera. He is the author of several books on these subjects.

## 'Salome' at La Scala

by William Weaver

MILAN — The American director Robert Wilson has presented his works in Venice, Rome and at the Spoleto Festival, so he is not exactly unknown to Italians who follow the theater. But his current production of Strauss's "Salome" represents his debut at La Scala, whose audience is not exactly made up of theater buffs. They have been vociferous in their resistance to Wilson's deeply personal, and original, staging of the familiar opera.

At the same time, a sizable sector of the public was clearly fascinated by Wilson's work and, at the end, expressed its admiration. La Scala seems to thrive on controversy, and on variety (a revival of Franco Zeffirelli's fairly traditional staging of "Otello" will open in early February).

After the "Salome" premiere, an interviewed gallery said, with bewilderment: "It's all very beautiful, but we're not educated enough for it." To be sure, anyone trying to find a specific meaning for each of Wilson's countless images — the white rabbit, the mountains that move, the bearded old man who seems to have come from a Noh drama — is doomed to frustration and defeat. But the images, the movements, the pacing now rapid, now dreamlike and slow, have a hypnotic power. They do not correspond to the opera's text, they do not illustrate the drama, they comment on it, expand it. Many experimental productions of opera constrict the meaning to the director's pet ideas (Wagner was a capitalist, etc.); Wilson does the opposite: He opens the work — and

the viewer's mind, if the viewer collaborates. Not every scene was effective. The dance of the seven veils saw the Salome double (dressed like Alice in Wonderland) virtually immobile, with a youth slowly flying up past the backdrop, a scarlet devil coming from out on a trolley, and the bearded old man crossing the stage. An arresting sight, but less instead of expanding the music, for the staging contradicted it.

The singers were women in high-cut evening dresses, the men in austere uniforms, all designed by Gianni Versace (who also did the beautiful costumes for the actors). They sang mostly on a small platform jutting from stage right. Sometimes they sang out across the proscenium, and John the Baptist was heard, at the appropriate times, from the orchestra pit, his cistern.

Eva Marton, who was to have sung the title role, bowed out during rehearsal, and on opening night was replaced by Montserrat Caballé, much applauded, who was then replaced by the young and gifted if still occasionally immature Carmen Reppel. Helga Demesch was a spine-chilling Herodias, and Bernd Weigl, a noble prophet. Herod was vocally weak but expressive. The Italian critics were hard on the unknown conductor, Kent Nagano. In fact, the first part of his reading lacked bite, but he grew in strength as the evening progressed, and the dance and the finale were shatteringly effective, thanks also to the excellent Scala orchestra. In short, a "Salome" that some may reject, but all will remember.

William Weaver is a writer and translator who lives in Italy.



Katia Ricciarelli as Desdemona, and Plácido Domingo as Otello in the Royal Opera production at Covent Garden.

British Modern Art *Continued from page 7*

and others like Bacon, Freud, Hockney, or Gilbert and George seem to lack all proficiency.

Another of the revelations is the confounding self-possession of the artists, even at their most experimental and even when in the thrall of stronger influences. The young Mark Gertler is a case in point. Looking at his work one can almost tell what Picasso or Cézanne had feverishly inspired him to seize his brush — but his own dark energies and sense of gorgeous color rescued him, so that the subsequent work is uniquely his. The room in which Gertler's work is shown in juxtaposition with Matthew Smith's is like an explosion of joyful color; hard to reconcile it with the inner despair that led him to commit suicide.

In the catalogue (which for my money is a treasure) Frederick Gore writes of Matthew Smith, and in particular the series of paintings of his lover Vera Cunningham: "They are surely love poems as fine as any in the English language." They are, as

are so many pictures in this show, a matter of passion. The ravishing waxes by Sickert and Gilman that open the show and the delightful penetrations of the interiors of tenements in Camden town lead onto the small round warm realities offered by the Bloomsbury group, particularly in the work of Vanessa Bell and Duncan Grant.

In fact Vanessa Bell comes off badly in this show, just at the time when her influence has never been stronger. The "Charleston" look, based on the house where she lived for so long with Duncan Grant, has become part of the popular take-away culture (even the new Laura Ashley range of fabrics is based on Charleston colors).

These early works are at extraordinary variance with the Vorticists, members of a movement formed in 1914 and whose collective brushes and chisels seem to snick through the air like blades.

Ezra Pound coined the term, "The great English vortex — a radiant node or cluster from which, and into

which, ideas are constantly rushing," and over and above this section looms the monumental head of Ezra Pound by Gaudier-Brzeska, whose work is full of life and persistence. "So long as I have tools and stone to cut nothing can worry me, nothing can make me miserable," he once wrote, a manifest falsehood in the light of his life. Alongside stands Eric Gill's impeccable work — modest, accomplished, moving, chaste.

Moving from decade to decade on a roller coaster of color, stone, wood and paint, one sees how sensitive most of these painters were and are to the vast paucity of moral choices that lies before them. Stanley Spencer, painting as though God's finger was on his canvas, his "The Two Sisters" is one of the most vividly alive things in the whole show; Edward Burra, full of indignation and a marvelous colorist; Ben Nicholson, whose harmonious works with their circles and shapes within which are presences, and Graham Sutherland's emblems of instability, all have an intensely moral atmosphere.

Other memorable exhibits are Auerbach's great canvases, full of reluctant relief for the actual texture of paint itself, which seems to move on the surface as though trying to undam its own energy — reminiscent of Turner, working paint with his finger or using the wrong end of his brush to get the necessary effect; the uncompromising vision of Patrick Heron (sadly under-represented); the stunning beauty of the work of Gillian Ayres, and Leon Kossoff is revealed as visionary, flexing and straining his paint to accommodate what he sees and how he sees it.

As the century shortens and the shadows lengthen all these painters begin to stop conjuring images to carry experience and begin to conjure images to carry experience. Toward the end of the show we come to a rest in the music of this dance of art. Not that the rest is restful; indeed it is juddering, being almost an exhibition within the exhibition, and sub-titled "Three Painters of This Time: Hodgkin, Kitaj and Morley." They are represented by can-

vases each in an impressive but rather alarming display. Kitaj's direct and moving images, accessible, full of morose delectation, hang directly opposite Hodgkin's small brilliant illuminations of interior life with a sensuous fetch far beyond their size, and dwarfing them in size, though not in content. Malcolm Morley's bullying canvases with their peculiar mixture of parsimony and abundance, and astonishing potency. Naturally enough there have been grumblings from the rest of the clan about these perfect beings given such a badge of honor.

As one approaches the end of the show, one sees a new mobilizing of the artistic will. The painters here are not so much interested in pictures of things, as their nature, their substance, almost their consequences. There is a renewal of simplicity resulting in art abraded and rebuffed to a new intensity.

Polly Devlin is a London-based writer and journalist.

## INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

## AUSTRIA

## VIENNA:

— To Jan. 25: Gold and Power. Spain in the New World. Collection on loan from the Museum of America in Madrid includes art and artifacts from Spain's conquests in America.

## ENGLAND

## LONDON:

— To Jan. 25: Beyond Image: relief sculptures by the Boyle family.

— To Jan. 25: Beyond Image: relief sculptures by the Boyle family.

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## AUSTRIA

## VIENNA:

— To Jan. 25: Gold and Power. Spain in the New World. Collection on loan from the Museum of America in Madrid includes art and artifacts from Spain's conquests in America.

## ENGLAND

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## WEEKEND

## 20th Century Art, at the Met

by Grace Gineck

**N**EW YORK — The opening of the Metropolitan Museum's Lila Acheson Wallace wing for 20th-century art is not only a major event in the history of the museum, but in the history of New York as a center for modern art. With the \$26 million Wallace addition — housing an international survey of painting and sculpture from 1900 to now — the Met has established, in essence, a separate museum that becomes the fourth big one in Manhattan devoted to the current century. What's more, it provides a grand-scale arena where not only modern but very current art will be seen in a direct continuum with the art of the past — the encyclopedia of objects, ranging over 5,000 years and most of the world's civilizations, that constitute the Met's collections.

Not too many cities in the world, it is true, can claim four sizeable museums of modern art. But that allowed for some basic questions are being raised in the art world. Does New York, already saturated with museums, alternative spaces and galleries devoted to the contemporary, need this new entry? Can the Met's holdings in the 20th-century field really stack up against the established masterpieces in virtually every other of its 19 curatorial areas? Shouldn't the Met's 20th-century efforts be more in keeping with its stature as a "masterpiece" institution?

"Our holdings in 20th-century art are spotty and uneven, and we do not pretend that they are comparable to those in, say, European paintings or Egyptian objects," says Philippe de Montebello, the museum's director. "But we have accumulated too many works of art of considerable importance for them to remain buried in storage and placed on view intermittently. We feel that they're worth showing and, over time,

by exposing our weaknesses, we hope to redress the balance."

The wing — a four-story structure at the southwest corner of the museum which will be opened to the public Feb. 3 — is named for the late co-founder of the Reader's Digest, who gave \$11 million toward its \$26 million cost. Outside of a hall for temporary exhibitions, its 50,000 square feet (4,600 square meters) of exhibition space for 20th-century art — including a rooftop sculpture garden, slated to open in June — is much larger than that of the Guggenheim or the

### The bulk of the 20th century material consists of American art from early 1900s to World War II.

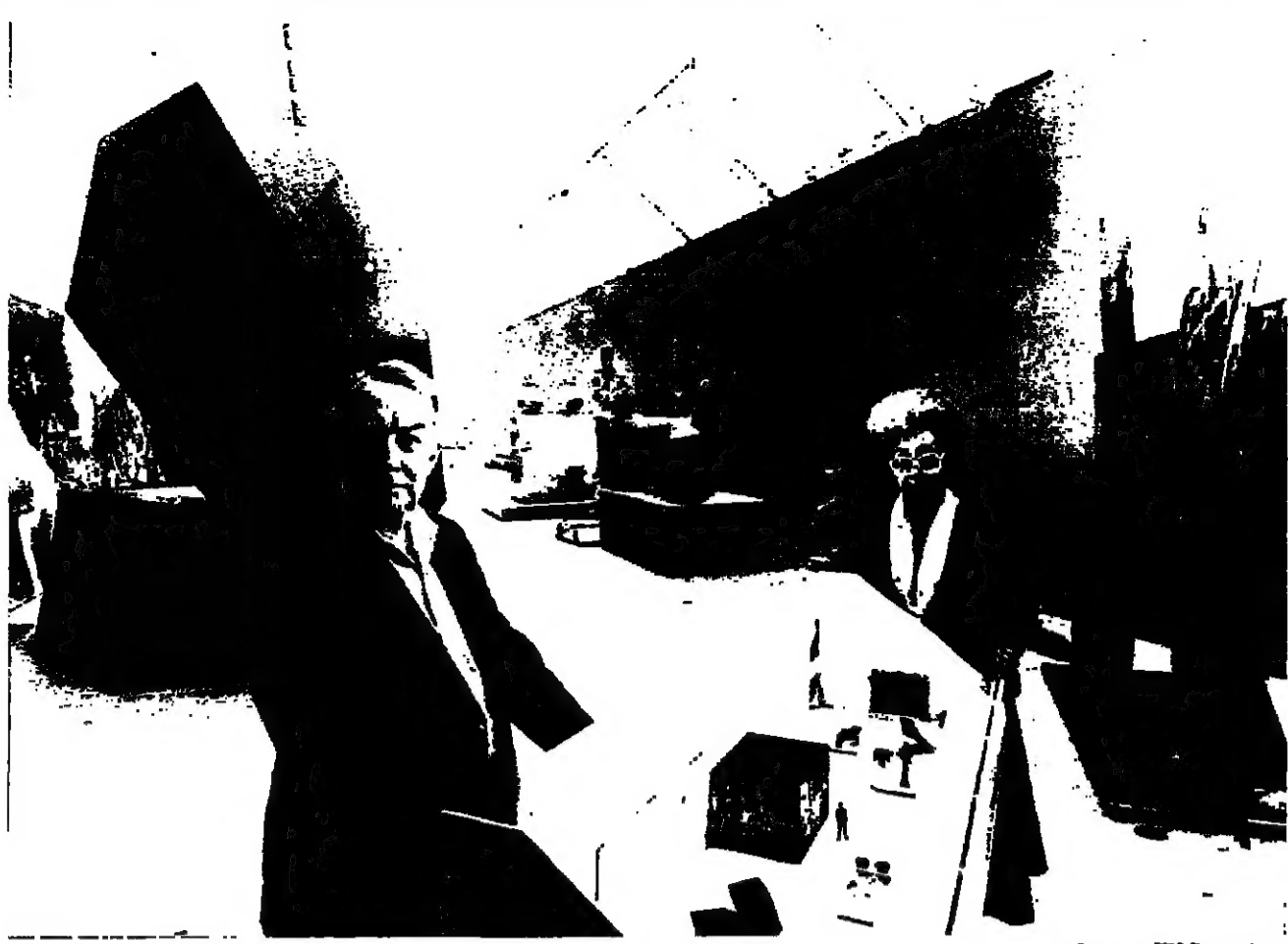
Whitney and nearly two-thirds the size of the Museum of Modern Art. Its 22 galleries are deployed on three levels: a first floor, entered from the Michael C. Rockefeller wing; a mezzanine, and a second floor, accessible from the André Meyer 19th century European galleries. Among the more spectacular of the new spaces is an indoor sculpture court 135 feet (40.5 meters) long, roofed by a sloping glass skylight 30 feet high at maximum; a temporary exhibitions gallery with a ceiling 22 feet high, and a cluster of flexible rooms for the permanent collection with ceilings that rise to a maximum of 20 feet.

The ceiling heights — a considerable increase over the 14-foot maximum of the Museum of Modern Art's renovated building and the 17.5-foot maximum of the Whitney — help convey an impression of monumental space, and are important for accommodating the extravagant scale of some contemporary works.

But, capacious as the Wallace wing is physically, its collection in the modern era is smaller and shallower than those of the three other museums, and it has miles to go before it approaches the breadth and depth of the Met's holdings in, say, Greek and Roman, medieval, or pre-1900 European art. The less-than-5,000 objects the Met owns in the modern field (excluding design) does not quite compare with the number held by the Guggenheim, and is greatly outdistanced by the Whitney's 10,000 and the Modern's 65,000. Ironically, the other museums, even the expanded Modern, can show only a small part of their in-depth collections, and they need — perhaps more than the Met does — the kind of space that the Wallace wing provides.

To be sure, William S. Lieberman, chairman of the Met's 20th-century department has been acquiring the trendy art of the 1980s. But the bulk of the 20th-century material consists of American art from the early 1900s to World War II — by artists ranging from John Sloan through Yasuo Kuniyoshi to Stuart Davis — much of which would be perfectly at home in the Met's commodious American wing.

Thanks in large part to the gift, in 1981, of 67 objects from the collection of Muriel Kallis Steinberg Newman, the Met has a fine nucleus of work by New York School artists of the 1940s, '50s and '60s. And the Alfred Stieglitz collection, given in 1949 by Georgia O'Keeffe, also includes some European works, but most importantly a splendid group of earlier American avant-gardists,



William S. Lieberman, chairman of the Met's 20th century department, and Lowery S. Sims, associate curator in the sculpture court of the new Lila Acheson Wallace wing. Between them is a model of the gallery.

including Arthur Dove, Marsden Hartley and O'Keeffe herself, presented in two of the smaller galleries.

But, apart from the Stieglitz contribution, European art of the classical modern period is another story. The Scofield Thayer bequest of 1982 gave the Met a lucky bag of more than 500 paintings, sculptures, drawings and prints on the representational side, with emphasis on the School of Paris, and German and Austrian painters such as Egon Schiele. With works from this bequest and other donors, Bonnard, Braque, Kandinsky, Léger, Matisse and some early Picasso periods — including the 1906 portrait of Gertrude Stein but no Cubist painting — are respectfully represented. A gift of 90 works by Paul Klee came in the same year from the European dealer Heinz Berggruen, and one of the smaller galleries is fittingly devoted to them. There are still enormous gaps, however, in the Met's presentation of European movements from 1906 to 1946 — for example, no Futurism, no Constructivism or de Stijl, and woefully little in the way of Expressionism.

A major part of the first-floor galleries is devoted to the Met's American paintings from around 1905 to 1940. This very uneven mélange, 99 percent representational, ranges from well-known names such as John Sloan, Grant Wood and John Steuart Curry to Samuel Halpert, E. McKnight Kauffer and

Loren Maciver. Two early works by Willem de Kooning forecast what's to come on the mezzanine and second floor. On the mezzanine, the sculpture court gives stunning display to massive works by Henry Moore, David Smith, Louise Nevelson, Louise Bourgeois, Ellsworth Kelly and Jim Dine, among others.

The second-floor galleries — beginning with Thomas Hart Benton — document the major movements from 1945 to now. They present some of the big names of Abstract Expressionism (including the great Jackson Pollock, "Autumn Rhythm"), Pop (although major works by its predecessors, Jasper Johns and Robert Rauschenberg, are lacking), Color Field, Minimalism, and 1980s Neo-Expressionism. A "what's new" gallery shows the latest acquisitions, among them paintings by Julian Schnabel, John Alexander, Georg Baselitz, Richard Bosman, Donald Sultan and David Trus, and sculptures by Mimmo Paladino and Magdalena Abakanowicz.

The Met's Wallace wing is the logical outcome of the soaring interest in modern and contemporary art that began in this country with the rise of Abstract Expressionism in the 1950s and escalated — along with prices — as more and more players got into the game. What motivates the Met, according to statements made by de Montebello, is that it is an "encyclopedia of the arts, and must have all the letters." Some contempo-

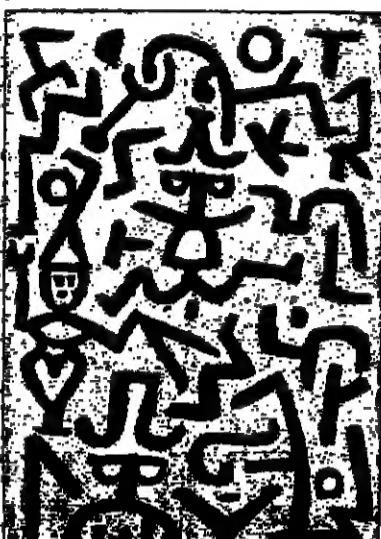
rary art will be "classical" in the 21st century, and the Met wants it now, while prices are viable. What's more, he adds, the Met has been "collecting and exhibiting the work of living artists for 50 years."

No one, of course, questions the Met's right — indeed, its duty — to reflect the 20th century as it does every other. But there is also the danger that — in the atmosphere of hype and glitz that suffuses the contemporary art world — there will be increasing pressure on the Met from artists, dealers and collectors who have vested interests in seeing their work in one of the world's foremost museums.

Yet the museum, as a "masterpiece" institution, has accustomed us to qualitative judgments. Given the impossibility, even by the most astute of curators, to make such judgments about the art of the immediate present, some have argued that the Met take a more distanced role in the current scene, focusing on landmark works and allowing the latest and most speculative ones to — well, shift for themselves.

There is no doubt, now that the Wallace wing is up, that its hungry walls will attract the attention of major donors. The challenge, which by the museum's own admission is a long-term one, is to bring the 20th century department up to the level of the rest of the Metropolitan's holdings.

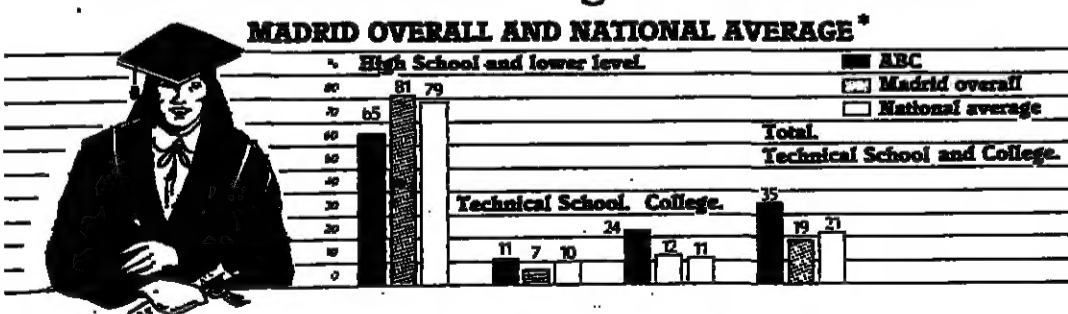
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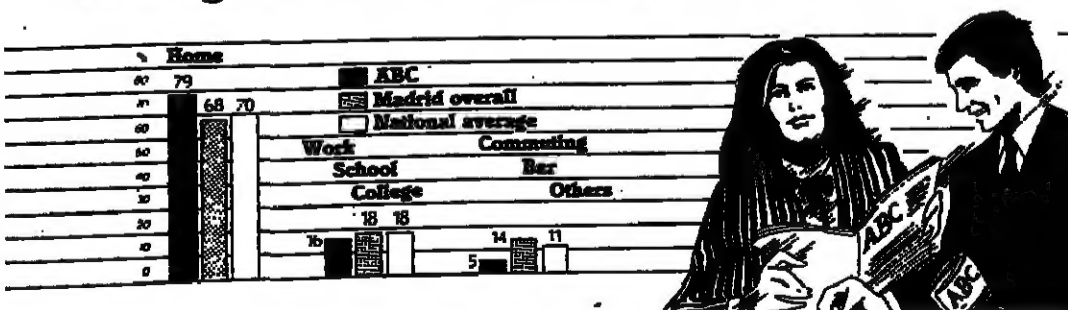
Klee's "Handbill for Comedians," Picasso's portrait of Gertrude Stein, and Lichtenstein's "Stepping Out," are all at the Lila Acheson Wallace wing.

## ABC More interesting facts day by day.

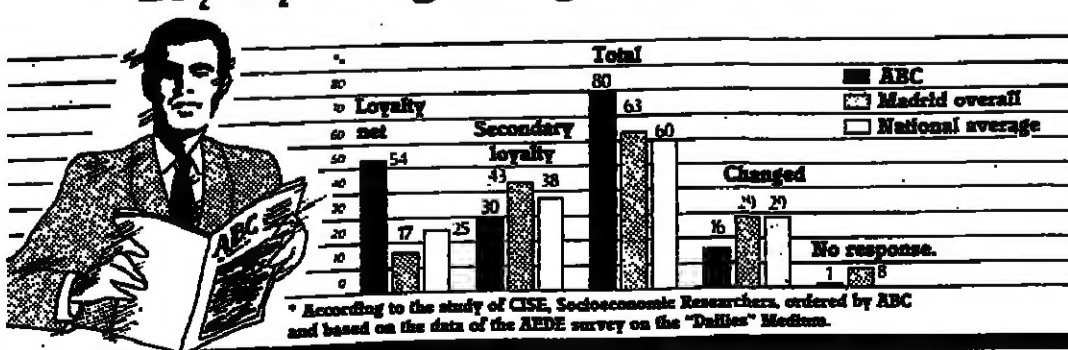
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### To our Paris area readers:

The International Herald Tribune invites you and your family to a Paris benefit preview showing of



STEVEN SPIELBERG'S

## AN AMERICAN TAIL

Tuesday, January 27, 1987, at 6:00 p.m.

Gaumont Ambassade Theater

50 avenue des Champs-Élysées, Paris 8.

followed by a complimentary meal at Burger King.

Proceeds from the evening will help fund the Paris Flame of Liberty — an exact replica of the Flame of the Statue of Liberty which will be given, as a permanent monument, to the people of France.

This event provides an opportunity for families to participate in this expression of French-American friendship, just as thousands of French children and their parents contributed to the original Statue of Liberty a century ago.

The suggested tax-deductible contribution, including the film and meal, is Adults, 130 francs — Children, 85 francs. Names of all donors, children and adults, will be printed in the IHT.

The 90-minute film, a warmhearted, animated recounting of the American immigrant experience, is in English with French subtitles. Critics have described it as "stunning," "delightful," and "uplifting."

The evening is made possible through the generosity of Universal Pictures, United International Pictures, Burger King and Société Gaumont.

Please return to:

### THE PARIS LIBERTY FLAME APPEAL

International Herald Tribune, 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex.

☐ Yes, I/we will attend the preview showing of Steven Spielberg's

"An American Tail" followed by a meal at Burger King.

Suggested tax-deductible contribution: Adults 130 Frs. Children 85 Frs.

Please make checks to the order of: France-America Liberty Fund.

The following adults and children will be attending the film and should be listed

as donors in the International Herald Tribune:

Adults: \_\_\_\_\_

Children: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_



NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Philipp	2508	175	175	0	+
AT&T	2208	27 1/2	27 1/2	0	+
IBM	1808	125 1/2	125 1/2	0	+
Amgen	1708	29 1/2	29 1/2	0	+
Amgen	1708	29 1/2	29 1/2	0	+
Amgen	1708	29 1/2	29 1/2	0	+
Amgen	1708	29 1/2	29 1/2	0	+
Amgen	1708	29 1/2	29 1/2	0	+
Amgen	1708	29 1/2	29 1/2	0	+
Amgen	1708	29 1/2	29 1/2	0	+

Market Sales					
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	188,400,000				
NYSE prev. close	27,145.67				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	188,400,000				
NYSE prev. close	27,145.67				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	188,400,000				
NYSE prev. close	27,145.67				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	188,400,000				
NYSE prev. close	27,145.67				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	188,400,000				
NYSE prev. close	27,145.67				

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
Composite	154.7	154.7	154.7	0	+
Industrials	154.7	154.7	154.7	0	+
Finance	154.7	154.7	154.7	0	+
Utilities	154.7	154.7	154.7	0	+
Transport	154.7	154.7	154.7	0	+
Commodities	154.7	154.7	154.7	0	+

NYSE Closing					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
Composite	154.7	154.7	154.7	0	+
Industrials	154.7	154.7	154.7	0	+
Finance	154.7	154.7	154.7	0	+
Utilities	154.7	154.7	154.7	0	+
Transport	154.7	154.7	154.7	0	+
Commodities	154.7	154.7	154.7	0	+

AMEX Diary					
Class	Prev.				
Advanced	154.7				
Industrials	154.7				
Finance	154.7				
Utilities	154.7				
Transport	154.7				
Commodities	154.7				

NASDAQ Index					
Class	Prev.				
Advanced	154.7				
Industrials	154.7				
Finance	154.7				
Utilities	154.7				
Transport	154.7				
Commodities	154.7				

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Amgen	1708	29 1/2	29 1/2	0	+
Amgen	1708	29 1/2	29 1/2	0	+
Amgen	1708	29 1/2	29 1/2	0	+
Amgen	1708	29 1/2	29 1/2	0	+
Amgen	1708	29 1/2	29 1/2	0	+
Amgen	1708	29 1/2	29 1/2	0	+

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Class	Prev.				
Advanced	154.7				
Industrials	154.7				
Finance	154.7				
Utilities	154.7				
Transport	154.7				
Commodities	154.7				

NYSE Diary					
Class	Prev.				
Advanced	154.7				
Industrials	154.7				
Finance	154.7				
Utilities	154.7				
Transport	154.7				
Commodities	154.7				

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Buy	Sell	Net	Chg.		
Jan. 22	30,000	30,000	0		
Jan. 21	30,000	30,000	0		
Jan. 20	30,000	30,000	0		
Jan. 19	30,000	30,000	0		
Jan. 18	30,000	30,000	0		
Jan. 17	30,000	30,000	0		

Dow Jones Averages					
Class	Prev.				
Advanced	154.7				
Industrials	154.7				
Finance	154.7				
Utilities	154.7				
Transport	154.7				
Commodities	154.7				

Standard & Poor's Index					
Class	Prev.				
Advanced	154.7				
Industrials	154.7				
Finance	154.7				
Utilities	154.7				
Transport	154.7				
Commodities	154.7				

NASDAQ Diary					
Class	Prev.				
Advanced	154.7				
Industrials	154.7				
Finance	154.7				
Utilities	154.7				
Transport	154.7				
Commodities	154.7				

AMEX Stock Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
Composite	154.7	154.7	154.7	0	+
Industrials	154.7	154.7	154.7	0	+
Finance	154.7	154.7	154.7	0	+
Utilities	154.7	154.7	154.7	0	+
Transport	154.7	154.7	154.7	0	+
Commodities	154.7	154.7	154.7	0	+

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

## Dow Rockets 51.6 to New High

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rebounded from a one-day interruption of their 1987 rally Thursday as demand for equities sent the Dow Jones industrial average on an unprecedented climb to a record high.

The Dow rose a record 51.60 points to close at 2,145.67. Its previous one-day gain was 44.01 points on Jan. 5. Since the start of 1987, the blue-chip index has climbed nearly 250 points.

Not even the biggest East Coast snowstorm this year deterred buyers. Even as the snow was closing airports, trading was heavy during a session that opened to news of a West German discount rate cut and was boosted at midday by an influential analyst's favorable market forecast.

Broader market indexes also set new highs. The NYSE composite index jumped 3.07 to 155.97 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index advanced 4.05 to 271.89. The price of an average share jumped 81 cents.

Winning issues led losses by nearly a 3-1 margin. Volume was 188.6 million shares, up from 184.2 million Wednesday.

Analysts said the market got a psychological boost from news that the Bundesbank dropped its interest rate on loans to banking institutions 0.5 percent to 3 percent, effective Friday.

Investors were also encouraged by an optimistic forecast by Robert Prechter, who has accurately pinpointed market moves through an esoteric system of technical analysis known as the Elliott Wave Principle. Mr. Prechter predicted

ed the Dow to rise past 2,300 points before running the risk of a substantial decline.

Traders said a broad-based group of buyers took advantage of the market's pause Wednesday, when the Dow fell 10.40 points, its first decline in 1987.

"This is the kind of market that just doesn't want to give up," said Hildegard Zagorski of Prudential-Bache Securities. "When there is a pullback, people are right there to get back in."

"When the dollar buckles it seems to add liquidity to our market and spur foreign buying," said Larry Wachtel, another Prudential-Bache analyst. "Foreign investors are buying into the U.S. market because it's cheaper than their own."

Futures-related buying also aided the market early on, traders said. Stock index futures prices traded at a premium to their underlying cash indexes, prompting arbitrageurs to sell futures and buy stocks.

The American Stock Exchange index jumped 5.03 to 296.49, surpassing a record set Tuesday. The National Association of Securities Dealers index of over-the-counter stocks jumped 3.62 to 393.17.

Technology issues, which had floundered after being upset by IBM's announcement Tuesday that fourth-quarter profit declined about 48 percent from the 1985 fourth quarter, resumed their upward trend Thursday.

IBM was up 4 1/2 to 127 1/2. Digital Equipment jumped 6 1/4 to 146 1/4, for a 1987 rally of more than 40 points so far. Cray Research jumped 8 1/4 to 114. Hewlett-Packard 1 to 53 1/4 and Unisys 1 1/4 to 97 1/4.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Wk High Low					
17 AAR	175	175	0	+	
17 AAT	175	175	0	+	
17 AAT	175	175	0	+	
17 AAT	175	175	0	+	
17 AAT	175	175	0	+	
17 AAT	175	175	0	+	

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Wk High Low					
17 AAR	175	175	0	+	
17 AAT	175	175	0	+	
17 AAT	175	175	0	+	
17 AAT	175	175	0	+	
17 AAT	175	175	0	+	
17 AAT	175	175	0	+	

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Wk High Low					
17 AAR	175	175	0	+	
17 AAT	175	175	0	+	
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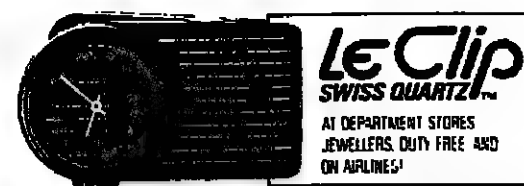




FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1987

Herald Tribune

# BUSINESS/FINANCE



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## TECHNOLOGY

### 'New' Superconductivity May Save Billions in Power

By CALVIN SIMS

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Two recent discoveries in the esoteric field of superconductivity could eventually save the electrical industry billions of dollars and result in a variety of new electronic instruments and computer elements, according to scientists and power-industry experts.

Superconductivity is a phenomenon in which materials lose their resistance to electricity at very low temperatures. The discoveries, which were announced this month by researchers in the United States and China, have yet to be fully confirmed. But the prospect of widespread application in commercial industries is "very exciting," said Dr. Mario Rabinowitz of the Electric Power Research Institute in Palo Alto, California.

Until now, superconductivity had remained a trait found in metals, alloys and chemical compounds only when temperatures were reduced to slightly above absolute zero, the temperature at which molecular motion stops and there is no heat. Absolute zero is described as 273 degrees Kelvin, or minus 460 degrees Fahrenheit.

Now, however, scientists have reported the production of alloys that become superconducting at temperatures as high as 70 degrees Kelvin, or minus 334 degrees Fahrenheit. "Materials that become superconductive at higher temperatures would lower the cost of producing superconducting magnets," said Dr. Paul C.W. Chu, who led researchers in experiments at the University of Houston.

Utilities have proposed making giant superconducting magnets for energy storage, allowing them to run their generators at a more efficient, constant power level. Excess power could be stored as magnetic energy in superconducting magnets and converted to electric power at times of high usage.

Magnetic fields are used in high-energy physics to accelerate and focus particles, and in the production of high-speed digital computers. Industry analysts said the material could also be used to make superconducting switches for high-speed digital computers.

Switches made of silicon or other semiconducting materials dissipate considerable power. Superconducting switches would generate no heat and sharply increase a computer's power.

ELECTRIC POWER transmission and generation would be the main commercial uses for any new superconducting material, according to energy experts. Ordinarily there is a substantial loss of energy as electricity passes through a wire, especially when the power must travel long distances. In addition, more energy is wasted when the high voltage of power lines is reduced by transformers so that the power can be used in homes.

Superconducting material could be fashioned into a wire conductor that transports low-voltage electricity for long distances with little dissipation, eliminating the need for transformers. Electronic devices would also benefit: Ultrasensitive devices that use magnetic fields to discover everything from tumors to oil would increase in accuracy and decrease in size, analysts said.

One of the more spectacular applications of superconducting magnets might be their use in high-speed trains floating in air. When the magnet moves over an electrically conducting metallic sheet, a repulsion is created that results in levitation. The Japanese railway has already produced an experimental vehicle that travels 320 miles (516 kilometers) an hour.

The recent findings were reported by scientists at the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s Bell Laboratories in New Jersey, at the University of Houston and at the Institute of Physics of the Chinese Academy of Science in Beijing.

The Houston researchers, led by Dr. Chu, applied pressures of several hundred thousand pounds per square inch (6,444 square centimeters) to produce an alloy of lanthanum, barium, copper, and oxygen that becomes superconducting at 40.2 degrees Kelvin.

The AT&T scientists substituted strontium for barium, which resulted in a temperature increase of 8 degrees.

The advance might be applied to high-speed trains that float through the air.

### Guinness Rebuffs Argyll

'Sees No Benefit' In Merger Talks

By Warren Getler

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Guinness PLC dismissed Thursday an appeal for merger talks by Argyll Group PLC, asserting that it had no interest in such discussions.

The big beverage group and Argyll, a British supermarket chain, were rivals in a takeover fight for Distillers Co. last year. Guinness emerged the victor in April on the strength of its offer of £2.7 billion (\$4.1 million at current exchange rates) in cash and shares.

In the last two weeks, Guinness has fired its chairman, Ernest Saunders, and two directors, and then admitted that it illegally repurchased its own stock during the takeover battle, apparently to raise its price and improve its chances against Argyll.

Last week, Argyll announced it would consider legal proceedings against Guinness.

In a statement on Thursday, Guinness disclosed that Argyll's chairman, James Gulliver, wrote last Friday to Guinness's new chairman, Sir Norman Macfarlane.

The Gulliver letter, according to Guinness, included a copy of Argyll's statement of the same day that it was considering using Guinness to recover "substantial damages" in the takeover battle.

According to Guinness, the Gulliver letter continued: "While we have felt it necessary to issue today's release in the interest of Argyll's shareholders, I believe you are aware that it is my board's primary intention to effect a friendly merger between Guinness and Argyll."

Guinness said its board replied that it "would like to make it absolutely clear that it sees no benefit to Guinness in any such talks with Argyll."

The Guinness board noted that it already has said that its current trading position was good and its prospects encouraging.

"In addition," the Guinness statement continued, "the board believes that it is making substantial progress."

See GUINNESS, Page 13



### Australia: More Down Than Under

Rising Foreign Debt Undermines 'The Lucky Country'

By Nicholas D. Kristof

New York Times Service

MELBOURNE — Once this was known as "the lucky country," and Australians were confident that their vast nation would prosper on its abundance of gold, oil, coal and other resources. But a parade of economic difficulties, including a foreign debt that is rapidly becoming one of the world's largest, has eroded that carefree optimism.

Concern has been building, particularly since the plunge of the Australian dollar on currency markets last year, and since the much-publicized warning in May by the federal treasurer, Paul Keating, that Australia risked becoming "a banana republic."

Prime Minister Bob Hawke added his own caution a few months later. "The party's over, finis," Mr. Hawke said, "and Australians have to understand it, finis."

John W. Howard, the leader of the opposition Liberal Party, said in a recent interview: "The problems are structural, not cyclical. This is unlike any economic challenge we've faced since World War II."

Such bleak assessments are based on plunging commodity prices, a yawning trade deficit and the mounting foreign debt. Australians sometimes refer to the Australian dollar as "the peso," because of its sharp fall over the last year.

Most economists and bankers strongly doubt Australia's predicament will follow the path of Latin America, where a similar accumulation of debt and plunges in the values of local currencies helped spark a debt crisis in late 1982. But there is no doubt that Australia has suffered an economic decline.

### Big Trade Deficit Limits U.S. GNP Growth to 2.5%

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy, held back by a soaring trade deficit, grew an anemic 2.5 percent in 1986, the Commerce Department said Thursday in a provisional report.

The growth in gross national product was the weakest showing since an actual decline of 2.5 percent in the recession year of 1982, and was far below the Reagan administration's original projection of around 4 percent.

In an ominous sign, GNP for the final three months of 1986 slumped to an annual rate of just 1.7 percent, substantially below a 2.8 percent rate in the quarter ended in September.

GNP measures the total value of a nation's goods and services and is the broadest measure of a nation's economic health. In 1983, the GNP grew 3.6 percent, followed by a robust 6.4 percent in 1984, the best performance in more than three decades.

But the economy began to slacken afterward, growing just 2.7 percent in 1985. Although the Reagan administration is predicting that activity will pick up again in 1987, many private analysts believe that growth will show scant improvement.

The poor showing in the fourth quarter was a major disappointment for the Reagan administration, which had been expecting an improvement from third quarter GNP.

The department attributed much of the weakness to a 0.5 percent decline in personal spending, the first drop in this category since the 1981-82 recession. Consumer spending generally accounts for about two-thirds of GNP activity.

Analysts are worried that American consumers, already burdened by high debt, will begin cutting back on purchases, a trend that would lead to even weaker growth.

When measured by a price index pegged to the GNP, the inflation rate for 1986 was the lowest since 1967. The GNP deflator rose just 2.5 percent for the year as a dramatic plunge in oil prices contained costs.

### M-1 Plunges \$14.9 Billion In Latest Week

Reuters

NEW YORK — The basic measure of U.S. money known as M-1 plunged a record \$14.9 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$734.4 billion in the week ended Jan. 12, the Federal Reserve said Thursday.

Most analysts had expected a large fall after M-1 surged a record \$27 billion in the previous three weeks. But the actual size of the fall surpassed all expectations.

M-1 includes currency in circulation, traveler's checks and checking deposits at financial institutions.

The Fed said that the previous week's M-1 level, covering the week ended Jan. 5, was unrevised at \$749.3 billion.

The latest four-week average rose to \$739.1 billion from \$736.1 billion.

### Currency Rates

Cross Rates	Jan. 22
American dollar	1.0000
British pound	1.6450
French franc	6.5596
German mark	3.3757
Italian lira	2036.27
Japanese yen	163.60
Netherlands guilder	3.6363
Swiss franc	2.0371
West German mark	3.3757
Yen	163.60
Other Dollar Values	
Australian dollar	0.7600
Canadian dollar	0.7100
Hong Kong dollar	7.8000
Indian rupee	16.6667
Israeli sheqel	3.4800
Japanese yen	163.60
South African rand	2.0000
Swedish krona	4.6667
Swiss franc	2.0371
Thai baht	25.0000
West German mark	3.3757
Yen	163.60

Source: Reuters, Jan. 22. (Bureau of Economic Analysis, Washington, D.C.)

### Interest Rates

Rate	Jan. 22
1-month	6.50%
3-month	6.75%
6-month	7.00%
1-year	7.25%

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Jan. 22.

### Key Money Rates Jan. 22

Rate	Jan. 22
1-month	6.50%
3-month	6.75%
6-month	7.00%
1-year	7.25%

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Jan. 22.

### Report on Lloyd's Urges Increase in Oversight

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — An official government report Thursday demanded tighter regulation at Lloyd's of London, including more "independent oversight," and Lloyd's immediately agreed to some of the changes proposed.

The report by a government-appointed panel stopped short of calling for an external regulatory group, but urged that overall control of Lloyd's be removed from the exclusive group of members that has run it much like a club since the late 1600s.

The Lloyd's insurance market, the world's largest, enacted reforms in 1982 after some members of its ruling council were found to have siphoned off hundreds of millions of pounds put up by investors to underwrite Lloyd's business.

The report, the result of a year-long investigation, made 70 recommendations and concluded: "The current regulatory arrangements do not provide protection equivalent to that available to investors in general."

Lloyd's, which earns more than \$5 billion (\$9 billion) in premiums a year, was exempted from the Conservative government's new Financial Services Act, aimed at protecting investors in financial markets.

The government commissioned the study to learn whether Lloyd's protections were adequate.

The major change would be on the 28-member ruling council. It now comprises 16 working members, 8 external members from among the "names" — the wealthy underwriting members central to Lloyd's business — and 4 nominated members approved by the Bank of England.

The report urged cutting the number of working members to 12 and increasing the number of nominated members to 8.

Soon after the report came out Thursday, Lloyd's agreed to change the council's makeup, but its chairman, Peter Miller, said the restructuring might take two years to complete.

The report said the need for more stringent measures was confirmed by the failure of Lloyd's to keep a promise to introduce a register of agents' charges by July 1984. It added that the new standard agreement between "names" and their underwriting agents inadequately represented the interests of the names.

The report also urged that names be given more information about membership and the performance of agents and that an ombudsman be appointed to deal with complaints.

Between 1983 and 1986, Lloyd's completed 17 disciplinary cases, in which four members were fined a total of nearly £1.2 million and 14 permanently excluded or suspended from the market. (AP, Reuters)

### BankAmerica Reports Profit For Quarter, Loss for Year

San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO — BankAmerica Corp. said Thursday that it earned \$82 million in the fourth quarter of 1986, compared with a loss of \$178 million in the year earlier period, thanks largely to a one-time after-tax gain of \$236 million from the sale of its Italian subsidiary to Deutsche Bank AG of West Germany.

For the year, however, BankAmerica's loss widened to \$518 million, from \$337 million in 1985, in part because of a \$640 million loss in the second quarter.

The company attributed the decline for the year to lower average earning assets, a narrowing of net interest margins, loans charged off during the year and the second-quarter increase in its allowance for possible loan losses.

Analysts had said that a fourth-quarter improvement would be crucial in the company's efforts to fend off a \$3.23 billion hostile takeover by First Interstate Corp.

BankAmerica, the No. 2 U.S. bank holding company after Citicorp, hopes to defeat the much smaller First Interstate by boosting its share price and selling assets.

The San Francisco-based company said its assets at Dec. 31 stood at \$104 billion, down from \$119 billion a year earlier.

Profit per share for the quarter came to 44 cents.

BankAmerica said fourth-quarter net loan losses shrank to \$371 million from \$527 million a year earlier. Loan-loss provisions declined to \$378 million from \$591 million.

The company said its book value rose to \$21.49 a share from \$21.06 a share at the end of the third quarter.

Taxable-equivalent net interest revenue in the fourth quarter totaled \$911 million, down from \$1.06 billion a year earlier.

BankAmerica said its net interest margin for the fourth quarter was 3.77 percent, down 25 basis points from a year earlier but up one point from the third quarter.

Analysts had said that a fourth-quarter improvement would be crucial in the company's efforts to fend off a \$3.23 billion hostile takeover by First Interstate Corp.

BankAmerica, the No. 2 U.S. bank holding company after Citicorp, hopes to defeat the much smaller First Interstate by boosting its share price and selling assets.

Growth opportunities worldwide

### PRIVATE BANKING RE-DEFINED

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addition to full-time, professional portfolio management, we give you access to the investment opportunities provided by the worldwide American Express family of companies. Result: you have an unequalled choice of ways to protect your assets and make them grow.

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Private banking re-defined, by American Express Bank: personal, innovative, fine-tuned to the special needs of international clients. For more information on how this unique concept can help you reach your financial goals, contact us today. In Zurich, telephone 01/211 55 20; in Geneva, 022/52 65 80.

American Express Bank Ltd. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of American Express Company, which has assets of more than US\$92 billion and shareholders' equity in excess of US\$5.7 billion.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.  
*Via The Associated Press*

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[illegible][illegible]

The biggest rises were in Portugal, Greece, with gains from November to December of 1.7 percent and 0.9 percent, respectively. In the Netherlands and Luxembourg, prices rose 0.1 percent from November.

The 2.8 percent annual rate in December still well above the levels of the EC's non-trading rivals. The United States had an inflation rate of 1.1 percent and in Japan prices

[illegible]

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### Results

Inflation in the 12-nation bloc has fallen steadily since the beginning of last year under the impact of lower oil prices and the dollar slide, EC Commission sources said, however.

The biggest rises were in Portugal and Greece, with gains from November to December of 1.7 percent and 0.9 percent, respectively.

trading rivals. The United States had an inflation rate of 1.1 percent and in Japan prices were 0.2 percent lower than a year earlier.

**LIMA** — Peru, apparently squeezed by demand for dollars, has devalued its currency 2.2 percent for official transactions and 2.1

**United Press International**

Peru lowered the official rate of its currency, the inti, on Tuesday from 13.91 to 14.22 against the dollar for purchases and from 13.98 to 14.22 for sales.

The government had not been expected to begin to implement its planned monthly regimen of devaluations until the end of January.

[illegible]

21-03	99.02	99.32	West West Fin BS	0.7%
26-01	99.34	100.04	West West Pers (C)	0.6%
20-04	99.56	99.66	West West Fin Pers	0.9%
01-07	100.00	100.20	Nestle Ors	0.6%
14-04	100.34	100.46	New Zealand Aug93	0.86%
29-05	100.51	100.61	New Zealand UI	0.5%
23-06	100.60	100.50	New Zealand Re	0.5%

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

BANK JULIUS HARR & CO. LHM		HERMITAGE MGT. CAYMAN LTD.		Barr, P.O. Box 2422, Tel 4131 22425		(w) Achibonds Investments Fund.		\$ 25.73	
(a) Boerbond	SP	\$21.90	P.O. BOX 2192, Grand Cayman, BWI	(-d) Crossbow (For East)	SP	12.77	(w) Achicreance	\$ 117.45	
(c) Conbar	SP	1449.00	(-w) GAM Ermitage Inti	(c) CSF (Botanized)	SP	20.59	(w) Achifiance Inti	\$ 180.91	
(c) Conbar & American	SP	444.00							

DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgium Francs; C\$ - Canadian Dollars; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit; s - pence; SF - Swiss Francs; Y - Yen; a - asked; + - Offer Price; b - bid change; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; \* - Ex-Dividend; \*\* - Ex-GRS.

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Midland Bk Perp Inv	64%	10-03	94.25	95.00	Bk Montreal 94 Cdn
Midland Perp 3	61/40	11-06	85.00	90.00	Bk Nova Scotia 94
Midland Int V2	7 1/2	-	100.55	100.65	Bk Tokyo 88/99 Cdn
Midland Int V2	6 1/2	09-09	100.00	100.00	Bk Vancouver 94 Cdn

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JP Morgan Dec97	2.25	17-03	100.22	100.22	Britannia 96 Gb
Nat Bk Canada Jul 96	0.14	07-07	99.25	99.25	Citicorp 97 Gb
Nat Bk Canada 8m	0.14	28-03	99.25	99.25	Citibank 98 Gb

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## CURRENCY MARKETS

## RATES: Bundesbank Move Fails to Stop Dollar's Slide

(Continued from Page 1)

changes banks for loans up to three months against a collateral of certain high-quality securities.

In theory, cutting interest rates weakens a currency by lowering investment returns and making it less attractive to investors. Bundesbank officials said they now expect to see the recent heavy flows of capital into the Deutsche mark diminish.

"The value of the dollar is determined largely by what happens in the U.S.," Mr. Pöhl said at a news conference after the rate cuts.

"But I think this politicizing of monetary policy, these stories from unidentified sources in Washington saying the dollar must go lower, is dangerous," he said. "It's playing with fire."

The central bank chief also denied the notion that a lower dollar will alleviate trade imbalances.

"I can't understand the argument," Mr. Pöhl said. "A further fall in the dollar's value is as little in the U.S. interest as it is for anyone else. The U.S. trade deficit is the main reason for the dollar's weakness."

The United States had pressed West Germany to lower its interest rates for more than a year, arguing that this would stimulate the econ-

## London Dollar Rates

Closing	Time	Unit
Deutsche mark	1.530	1.530
Swiss franc	1.530	1.530
French franc	1.530	1.530
Source: Reuters		

omy by making borrowing cheaper, and would boost the dollar by increasing demand, particularly for imported goods.

In Washington, the U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, said he was pleased with the rate cut. But he said he hoped that other actions taken in conjunction with the cut would not lessen its impact on the West German economy.

To trouble back West Germany's persistently excessive growth in money supply, the central bank council also lowered a key technical facility and increased foreign and domestic banks' minimum reserve requirements by 10 percent, effective Feb. 1.

The dollar's sharp decline from 3.47 DM over the past 18 months has hurt West Germany's heavily export-dependent industry. Despite a record trade surplus, the nation's exports only rose an infla-

tion-adjusted 0.3 percent in 1986 from a year earlier.

Worries about declining exports caused a number of German industrial groups to call for lower interest rates over the past few months. When the 3 percent revaluation of the mark in the recent European Monetary System realignment failed to break the mark's rise or the dollar's fall, those demands grew louder.

The timing of the cuts, which come three days ahead of national elections, was unusual, Mr. Pöhl said, "but the EMS made it necessary."

Meanwhile in New York, where trading ended early because of a big snowstorm, the dollar also fell to 1.5223 Swiss francs from 1.5225 French francs from 1.5225. The British pound rose against the dollar to 1.5295 from 1.5230.

In London, the dollar closed at 1.5142 DM, down from 1.5140 Wednesday, and at 151.75 yen, down from 153.90.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.5233 DM, down from 1.5206, and in Paris at 6.093 French francs, down from 6.1835.

## Rate Cut Seen As Likely in U.S.

Reuters

NEW YORK — The latest economic figures suggest that U.S. growth remains weak and that the Federal Reserve may have to risk further dollar declines by cutting its discount rate again soon, analysts said Thursday. The rate has dropped to 5.5 percent from 7.5 percent in the past 11 months.

Said Steven Cerier, international economist at Manufacturers Hanover Trust: "It doesn't look good for the first quarter. The Fed's first priority is still the economy. If it has to cut the discount rate again, it will."

Stephen Sifer, money market economist at Shearson Lehman Hutton Securities Inc., predicted the economy would grow at no more than a 1 percent rate in the first quarter and said a discount rate cut could come about mid-March.

## BUSINESS PEOPLE

## Investment Adviser Is Fed Nominee

By Arthur Higbee

International Herald Tribune

President Ronald Reagan has nominated Edward W. Kelley, a Houston investment counselor, to the Federal Reserve Board, leaving one vacancy on the panel.

Mr. Kelley, 55, is a friend of Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d, who lobbied for the appointment. If confirmed by the Senate, Mr. Kelley will join four other Reagan appointees on the seven-member board.

Mr. Kelley, head of Investment Advisers Inc. of Houston, is a graduate of Rice University and the Harvard business school. He would succeed Emmett Rice, a Carter administration appointee who resigned to return to private business.

Still to be replaced is Henry Wallach, a Nixon administration appointee who resigned last month. There have been reports that Mr. Reagan might appoint Leif Olsen, former chief economist of Citibank.

Borg-Warner Chemicals Inc. of

Parkburg, West Virginia, has named Joseph M. Sakach Jr. to the new position of executive vice president and general manager in charge of the plastics side of the company.

Mr. Sakach, 52, graduated in chemistry from Bethany College in West Virginia in 1958 and joined Borg-Warner the same year. He later set up a marketing organization in Amsterdam for Borg-Warner Chemicals Europe and was the company's marketing director there.

The Chicago Board of Trade has elected Karlsten Mahlmann, chief executive officer and managing partner of Stoll & Co., as chairman of the Chicago Board of Trade for a one-year term.

Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc., the financial-services subsidiary of American Express Co., has hired Jack L. Rivkin as executive vice president and director of equity research. Mr. Rivkin, 45, had been president of PaineWebber Capital Inc. since 1985. He joined the secu-

rities business in 1988 as an analyst with Mitchell Hutchins & Co., which merged with PaineWebber in 1977.

Northern States Power Co., the largest utility in Minnesota, has named James J. Howard president and chief executive. Mr. Howard, 51, had been president and chief operating officer of Ameritech, the Chicago-based spinoff of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. At Northern States he succeeds Donald McCarthy, who turns 65 next month. Mr. McCarthy will retain the title of chairman.

Fideler Inc., a Philadelphia bank holding company, has promoted Rosemary B. Greco, 40, from executive vice president to president of Fidelity Bank of Philadelphia, its chief subsidiary. She replaces Bernard J. Morgan, 50, who becomes corporate deputy chairman. Fideler also appointed Carl J. Feitel, 54, chairman and chief executive officer of the recently acquired Merchants Ban-



Joseph M. Sakach Jr.

corp. of Allentown, Pennsylvania, as vice chairman. Woodstream Corp. of Lititz, Pennsylvania, which makes hunting and fishing equipment and mechanical mousetraps, says Richard G. Woolworth, 57, chairman and chief executive officer, has taken on the additional post of president, replacing Frederick O. Schweizer, 70, who has retired.

## THE EUROMARKETS

## FRNs Decline Again Amid Heavy Selling

By Norma Cohen

Reuters

LONDON — The prices of floating-rate notes declined again Thursday, though they finished slightly above the day's lows, as professionals tried to absorb unusually heavy selling from retail accounts.

"We were hearing that some retail accounts have been ordered to liquidate entire portfolios of floaters," said a trader at a British merchant bank.

At the heart of the problem, traders said, is the original pricing of the FRNs at such narrow spreads over the cost of funds that little profit can be made by holding them now.

Among dollar-straight, prices closed little changed. Dealers said that the benefit to the dollar from a cut in West German interest rates was offset by unexpectedly weak U.S. economic data for the fourth quarter.

Attention was focused on the FRN sector, where the problems of perpetual issues appear to have spread to the more-traditional product, once the choice investment.

"What we are seeing is a restructuring of margins," said a trader at a European bank. At Thursday's prices, effective yields on floaters now offer a spread over the London interbank offered rate, rather

than the lower London interbank bid rate, he added.

The weight of the Deutsche mark in computing European Currency Units prompted two new ECU-denominated bonds, syndicate officials said.

Denmark launched a 200 million ECU, seven-year bond paying 7½ percent, priced at 101½, while Cassa di Risparmio delle Provincie Lombarde issued a 100 million ECU 7½ percent bond due Oct. 17, 1995, and priced at 101¼.

By late in the day, after West Germany and Austria announced rate cuts, brokers were quoting both issues barely within their fees, with Denmark at a discount of 1½ and the Italian bank at a discount of 1 15/16.

## AUSTRALIA: Rising Debt Jolts 'The Lucky Country'

(Continued from first finance page)

interest that must be paid on it are forecast to grow considerably in the next few decades. In the 1986 fiscal year, interest payments swelled 17 percent of the foreign exchange earned from exports.

Two U.S. debt-rating agencies, Moody's and Standard & Poor's, recently downgraded Australia's credit rating, but its borrowing costs have barely risen — a sign of continued confidence in the ability of Australian borrowers to repay loans.

But lenders are fickle, and borrowing could become more expensive if perceptions of the Australian situation worsen. "You can't keep on increasing your debt without adjustments," said Martin Cooper, the managing director of Citibank Australia Ltd. in Sydney. "Market forces will come to bear."

Officials concede that the structure of the economy will remain much the same. Commodities will dominate, and commodity prices are depressed. Prices of agricultural commodities, such as wheat and barley,

have also fallen, partly because of trade skirmishes between the United States and the European Community. Australia says that in the present fiscal year, it will lose wheat and barley exports worth \$675 million because of trade battles across the Atlantic.

Donald Horne, a Sydney political scientist, says the problem of Australia's economy is derived from an overreliance on the bounty of the earth instead of on technology and ingenuity.

That was why he chose, with considerable irony, the title "The Lucky Country" for his classic 1964 study of Australia. Professor Horne's purpose was to mislead, however, and Australia soon acquired the nickname "the lucky country."

While Mr. Hawke and his Labor Party colleagues stress the severity of the difficulties that are testing Australia, they also add that important corrective actions have been taken. For example, the flotation of the Australian dollar led to its plunge on foreign-exchange

markets from \$1.16 five years ago to 67 cents today.

Against other currencies, the change is even more startling. A decade ago, the Australian dollar was worth 330 yen; today it is worth about 100 yen. The lower value of the currency should help Australia's balance of trade, making exports more competitive and imports more costly.

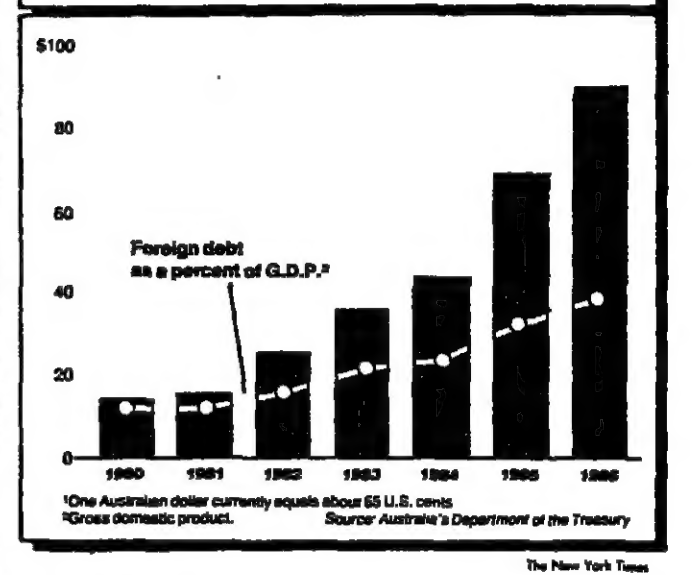
There are already some signs of a turnaround, although economists are awaiting further data to be sure. The change in the exchange rate has also sparked a gold boom, particularly in western Australia.

Meanwhile, tourism is enjoying a boom, as Japanese and Americans flock to Australia, attracted in part by reduced costs resulting from the fall in the exchange rate.

But for now, economists predict continued difficulties. Inflation-adjusted wages are expected to fall again this year, after declining 5 to 6 percent during the last two years, according to Barry Hughes, an economic adviser to the federal treasurer. He expects overall economic

## Australia's Mounting Foreign Debt

Total foreign debt at the end of June, in billions of Australian dollars



growth in 1987 to be 2 percent, and even that will come only from a change in the trade accounts, rather than a gain in living standards.

"It's going to be a long, hard slog," Mr. Hughes said. "There's no alternative policy worth talking about."

## Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4:30 p.m. New York time

Via The Associated Press

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## SPORTS

## Navratilova, Mandlikova Australian Open Finalists



Hana Mandlikova, bearing down to defeat Martina Navratilova, 6-1, 6-6, 6-3, and gain a spot in the Australian Open final.

**MELBOURNE** — Martina Navratilova, continuing her quest for another spot in the record books, and Hana Mandlikova advanced Thursday to the women's final in Australian Open tennis championships.

Seeking her second straight Australian Open title and her third consecutive grand slam crown, Navratilova polished off 10th-seeded Catarina Lindqvist of Sweden, 6-3, 6-2, and Mandlikova ousted West Germany's Claudia Kohde-Kilsch, 6-1, 0-6, 6-3. The tournament's top two seeds will meet for the title Saturday.

On Friday, the men's semifinals went to pit top-seeded Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia against Australian Pat Cash and defending champion Stefan Edberg of Sweden, seeded fourth, against unseeded Wally Masur of Australia. The winners will play Sunday.

Navratilova's serve-and-volley game was too much for Lindqvist, the 23-year-old Swede who had upset third-seeded Pam Shriver in the quarterfinals. Navratilova, the world's top-ranked woman, dominated at the net as Shriver failed to do, in raising her career record against Lindqvist to 6-0.

Lindqvist was the first Swedish woman to reach the semifinals of a grand slam event.

The victory ran Navratilova's latest winning streak to 58 straight matches, second only to her record 74, which was ended by a semifinal loss to Helena Sukova here in 1984.

Since then, Navratilova has reached eight straight grand slam singles finals.

Last year, after finishing second to Chris Evert Lloyd at the French Open, she won Wimbledon and the U.S. Open.

Navratilova has reached the final without losing a set and dropping only 18 games. Mandlikova, the No. 2 seed, has lost three sets and 35 games in her road to the final. Navratilova, 30, lost to Mandlikova in the final of the 1985 U.S. Open, but has won their last nine meetings.

Mandlikova was pushed to the maximum by Kohde-Kilsch as she stayed on course for her second Australian Open title. The 24-year-old Czechoslovak won in 1980.

The victory, which was held up twice by rain, lifted Mandlikova's record against Kohde-Kilsch to 6-3 (she has won all three of their meetings on grass).

Mandlikova was at her best in

the first set, when she served well and broke Kohde-Kilsch in the fourth and sixth games.

The fifth-seeded Kohde-Kilsch, aiming for her first grand slam singles final, rallied in the second set by repeatedly outmaneuvering Mandlikova, who seemed suddenly listless. But after a rain delay at the start of the third set, Mandlikova came out firing — racing to a 3-0 lead and holding serve from then on.

Mandlikova said the stop-start rhythms of the match made it hard on both players. "I felt if I hung in there and put pressure on her, I would win, so I kept fighting," she said. The third set was very tough mentally. Claudia is very difficult to play. She is inconsistent — she'll hit a great shot, then hit a double-fault. I tried to come in at every opportunity. That is the way to play on these courts.

"I thought she'd get nervous if I could break back," Kohde-Kilsch said. "I had my chances, but I didn't take them."

Mandlikova qualified for the seventh grand slam final of her career. She has won three. Navratilova has captured 15 Grand Slam singles titles, including three Australian Opens.

## New Zealand to Help Cup Defender

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**FREMANTLE, Australia** — Michael Fay, the New Zealand syndicate chairman, on Thursday rejected a request for assistance from America's Cup challenger Stars & Stripes and agreed to make his fiberglass 12-meter available to the Australian defender Kookaburra III.

It was the first time in 132 years that a defeated challenger has placed his allegiance behind the defender candidate for the world's most prestigious yachting trophy; challengers customarily have presented a united front against the defender.

Fay said no equipment or technological information would be given to the Kookaburra campaign. New Zealand "will be made available as a trial horse," Fay said. "That will be the extent of our assistance."

The Kookaburra III camp, emerging from a 5-0 sweep of Alan Bond's Australia IV, was delighted. "This could make a difference between winning and losing," said Ken Court, the syndicate's director. "New Zealand is a state-of-the-art boat and will be an important benchmark. This is the icing on the cake. It's an offer we are going to have great pleasure in accepting."

Court said Kookaburra III will begin training against New Zealand as soon as possible, with Kookaburra II joining in on Sunday, when the older stakeholder enters with a new look. Under an agreement with the Royal Perth Yacht Club, syndicate chief Kevin Parry has the option of using the heavy-weather oriented Kookaburra III or Kookaburra II, which is faster in light air. The decision must be made by Monday night.

Dennis Comer, whose loss in 1983 ended U.S. domination of the 135-year-old trophy, beat New Zealand by 4-1 in the finals for the challenger's title. After the third race, he publicly called for his opponent's support — and offered that of Stars & Stripes if New Zealand won.

"Stars & Stripes indicated we should be bound to a precedent established in Newport, Rhode Island," Fay said. "When the America's Cup came to Perth, the event changed and we are all in the process of setting new precedents."

Malin Burnham, president of the Stars & Stripes syndicate, said he only asked Fay for New Zealand's neutrality. "I understand the pressures on them," Burnham said. "It would be very acceptable if they didn't help either side."

Said Burnham: "We are disappointed on the human scale. What I'm talking about is loyalty, commitment and honor. Their help to Kookaburra III in terms of the race is no big deal. It's insignificant in terms of who will win the cup."

But Comer said New Zealand can teach Kookaburra III "a fair amount" about Stars & Stripes. The New Zealanders "know what to expect in a sailing duel, and if they're better than the Kookaburras in tacking, the Kookaburras can relate that to how they do against us."

"From straight-line speed, I don't necessarily think there's a whole lot to be learned there," he added. "They're either faster, slower or the same."



Michael Fay, the New Zealand syndicate chairman, doffing an Australian slouch hat.

There's not a whole lot you can do about that. I think it can just give them an idea about what to expect."

Fay said he had been bombarded with telephone calls and telegrams from New Zealanders urging him to back Kookaburra III and not Comer, who spent three months questioning the legality of the first fiberglass boat in cup competition and even suggested New Zealand was cheating.

Fay said Comer's accusations were not the reason for the decision to aid the Kookaburra effort. "For those unfamiliar with this part of the world, the line between our two countries are close and stepped in a long tradition, going back beyond the beginning of the America's Cup," he said.

"As New Zealanders we are unable to cast these traditions aside. Hence, we are precluded from assisting Stars & Stripes." But Fay said it would be outside "the sporting spirit of this event" for an unsuccessful challenger to transfer technology or information gained during the series to the Australian defender.

When New Zealand practices with Kookaburra III, Comer said, "we'll watch what goes on and maybe we can tell if we have any weaknesses compared to the Kookaburras. We're not going to have our head in the sand if they're out there sailing against each other. I can promise you that. A small rubber boat is the easiest way to monitor."

The best-of-seven cup-final series is scheduled to begin Jan. 31.

(UPI/AP)

## For Each Team, a Long Road Ends at Super Bowl

By Ken Denlinger  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — When the New York Giants and Denver Broncos departed in California this week, they weren't taking their steps toward the Super Bowl.

It is. Giants probably finally got to the top of the National Football League championship game — their first in almost a quarter-century — on Valentine's Day 1979. That was when George Young stepped into the general manager's office, thereby creating stress in a couple of fairly stuffy places: his chair and league officials.

Young is responsible for hiring the current coach and for bringing in all but three of this season's players.

The Broncos could on May 2, 1983, seriously consider participating in what history scholar Young calls "the circus maxima." On that day, they acquired the passing prodigy John Elway.

Young's Giants had a lot farther to go than Elway's Broncos. Said defensive lineman George Martin, one of the three remaining players who was on hand when Young arrived: "I keep thinking I'm going to wake up and we'll be 3-12-1." That was Bill Parcells' record in 1983, his first season as coach.

But since then Young-Parcells tandem has performed exceptionally. Says the coach of his boss: "He knows what kind of players I'm looking for. George wants me to want the guy that we pick. It's not that complicated."

If it's so simple, why have the San Diego Chargers, Atlanta Falcons, St. Louis Cardinals and Buffalo Bills, among others, never been to a Super Bowl? Why do the New Orleans Saints only now, 20 years

after their birth, seem capable of climbing past mediocrity?

"We have very few players from small schools," said Parcells, the reasoning being that the stronger the competition in college the easier the transition to the NFL.

Being specific about what he looks for, he said: "I usually start from the bottom up, the feet, when I evaluate an athlete. The average person (very likely even the average scout) looks at the muscles. I've seen some really bad-body guys who could really play. I've also seen some of those Adonises that couldn't do anything."

Young is an iconoclast who believes that football is football, regardless of the level. Not many outside the NFL know him when he was hired; those who did sensed for some time that Young could build teams and tear down myths.

"If anything," he said, "I like to think I'm overprepared. I think I learned more before I came into this league than since. Frankly, personnel is the business, and I had to do that in high school" for 15 years in Baltimore until Coach Don Shula asked him to join the Colts late in 1967. "In a high school of 4,000 boys, I had to pick the best players. It's not that much different here, just on a different level."

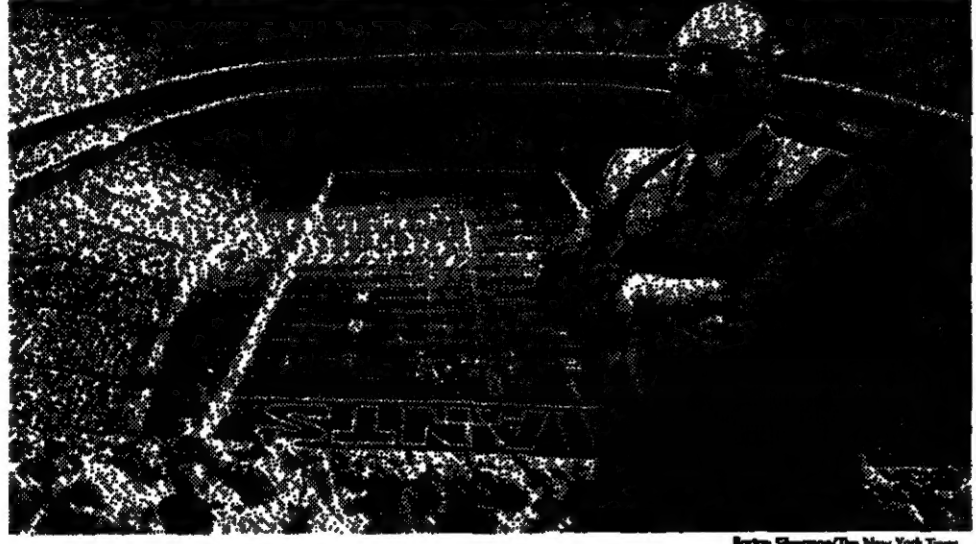
Unlike those of some earlier Giant executives, Young's top draftsmen have done what they were supposed to do: play often and well. Among his first-rounders are Phil Simms, Lawrence Taylor, Terry Kinard and Carl Banks.

At Calvert Hall and City College high schools in Baltimore, Young taught history and political science, coached the football team and earned two master's degrees. "I can make a lot of not-so-good things sound good," he said. "I'm attentive to facts. I know what I'm looking at most of the time."

Young coached his last high school team in 1967; three years later, he was offensive line coach of the Colts who won Super Bowl V. The history Young prefers is European and 20th-century American, but he doesn't like to dwell on military history, except for how it relates to football. And only in the sense that there's a great deal of difference between a football team running around end and a Napoleon running around end. When a Napoleon runs around end, a whole lot of people don't get back up."

Because Young, Parcells and lots of Giants got up after being embarrassed often, this season they lost as few as two games for the first time since 1962.

"The last minute of the NFC title game against the Redskins, those (veteran players) are the guys I'm thinking about," said Parcells, referring to Martin, Harry Carson and Brad Benson.



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"You can't name a time John hasn't shone," said wide receiver Steve Watson. "Even in the games he wasn't as effective as others, he still did some things that nobody else can do."

The early Elway progression was down: 1-0-8 against the Steelers in his debut, 9-0-21 the next week, a concussion in his fourth game and the loss of the starting job in his fifth. Coach Dan Reeves on the field and a coaching media off it had given Elway too much too soon.

"I had my choice in my rookie year," he said, "I wouldn't be here now. I had no confidence in myself. I had no confidence in the offense. Plus the people around me didn't have a lot of confidence in me."

After a practice last week in Denver — amid inquiries ranging from local print to national print, local television to national television, to NFL Films — Elway took stock. "NFL," referring to Reeves, who has coached and played in the Super Bowl, said to think of how bad it could possibly get, and then double it."

But all around him were the players he makes better, and a few who were making life miserable for opposition quarterbacks when he arrived.

Wide receiver Vance Johnson and rookie Mark Jackson are two of the reasons Elway and the offense are more potent than ever. Another is tight end Orson Mobley, who is 6-foot-5 (1.95 meters), weighs 262 pounds (118.8 kilograms) and has suction cups for hands.

"We've had a great defense throughout," said one of its members, linebacker Tom Jackson. "We also kind of a fear losing. It occurred to me many times in Cleveland that we could lose."

Watson will always recall Elway during the two decisive drives, to the touchdown that extended the Browns into overtime and to the field goal that won Denver the American Conference title. "It's the most relaxed I've ever seen him," said the eight-year veteran. "I'd never seen that side of him before. It was a scary type of cold feeling. Cold in the sense of ice water running through you. No matter what the situation, he had no doubts."

Elway was the first choice in a stunning quarterback class; the Broncos also picked 1983 because it brought Karl Mecklenburg, a former Pro Bowl linebacker, in the 12th round.

"I didn't know I wasn't supposed to make the team," said Mecklenburg, smiling with satisfaction. "I got an apartment before Elway did."

## SCOREBOARD

## Basketball

## U.S. College Leaders

TEAM	PTS.	REB.	AST.
North Carolina	15-1-1	15-1-1	15-1-1
Duke	14-2-1	14-2-1	14-2-1
Michigan State	13-3-1	13-3-1	13-3-1
Indiana	12-4-1	12-4-1	12-4-1
Illinois	11-5-1	11-5-1	11-5-1
Ohio State	10-6-1	10-6-1	10-6-1
Wisconsin	9-7-1	9-7-1	9-7-1
Georgia Tech	8-8-1	8-8-1	8-8-1
Arizona	7-9-1	7-9-1	7-9-1
UCLA	6-10-1	6-10-1	6-10-1
Stanford	5-11-1	5-11-1	5-11-1
Southwest Texas State	4-12-1	4-12-1	4-12-1
San Diego State	3-13-1	3-13-1	3-13-1
San Jose State	2-14-1	2-14-1	2-14-1
San Francisco	1-15-1	1-15-1	1-15-1

## U.S. College Results

TEAM	PTS.	REB.	AST.
American U.	15-1-1	15-1-1	15-1-1
St. Francis U.	14-2-1	14-2-1	14-2-1
St. Joseph's U.	13-3-1	13-3-1	13-3-1
St. Louis U.	12-4-1	12-4-1	12-4-1
St. Mary's U.	11-5-1	11-5-1	11-5-1
St. Vincent U.	10-6-1	10-6-1	10-6-1
St. Bonaventure U.	9-7-1	9-7-1	9-7-1
St. John's U.	8-8-1	8-8-1	8-8-1
St. Michael's U.	7-9-1	7-9-1	7-9-1
St. Francis U.	6-10-1	6-10-1	6-10-1
St. Joseph's U.	5-11-1	5-11-1	5-11-1
St. Louis U.	4-12-1	4-12-1	4-12-1
St. Mary's U.	3-13-1	3-13-1	3-13-1
St. Vincent U.	2-14-1	2-14-1	2-14-1
St. Bonaventure U.	1-15-1	1-15-1	1-15-1

## NBA All-Star Vote

PLAYER	PTS.	REB.	AST.
Michael Jordan	15-1-1	15-1-1	15-1-1
Larry Bird	14-2-1	14-2-1	14-2-1
Kareem Abdul-Jabbar	13-3-1	13-3-1	13-3-1
Julius Erving	12-4-1	12-4-1	12-4-1
Walter Davis	11-5-1	11-5-1	11-5-1
Isiah Thomas	10-6-1	10-6-1	10-6-1
Scottie Pippen	9-7-1	9-7-1	9-7-1
Charles Oakley	8-8-1	8-8-1	8-8-1
Patrick Ewing	7-9-1	7-9-1	7-9-1
George Gervin	6-10-1	6-10-1	6-10-1
John Stockton	5-11-1	5-11-1	5-11-1
Steve Nash	4-12-1	4-12-1	4-12-1
Clifford Robinson	3-13-1	3-13-1	3-13-1
Greg Kinnear	2-14-1	2-14-1	2-14-1
Sam Perkins	1-15-1	1-15-1	1-15-1

## NHL Standings

TEAM	PTS.	REB.	AST.
Philadelphia	15-1-1	15-1-1	15-1-1
NY Islanders	14-2-1	14-2-1	14-2-1
Washington	13-3-1	13-3-1	13-3-1
NY Rangers	12-4-1	12-4-1	12-4-1
Pittsburgh	11-5-1	11-5-1	11-5-1
New Jersey	10-6-1	10-6-1	10-6-1
Montreal	9-7-1	9-7-1	9-7-1
Hartford	8-8-1	8-8-1	8-8-1
Boston	7-9-1	7-9-1	7-9-1
Quebec	6-10-1	6-10-1	6-10-1
Buffalo	5-11-1	5-11-1	5-11-1
Edmonton	4-12-1	4-12-1	4-12-1
Calgary	3-13-1	3-13-1	3-13-1
Los Angeles	2-14-1	2-14-1	2-14-1
Vancouver	1-15-1	1-15-1	1-15-1

## Transition

## Baseball

TEAM	PTS.	REB.	AST.
Chicago	15-1-1	15-1-1	15-1-1
St. Louis	14-2-1	14-2-1	14-2-1
San Francisco	13-3-1	13-3-1	13-3-1
Los Angeles	12-4-1	12-4-1	12-4-1
San Diego	11-5-1	11-5-1	11-5-1
San Jose	10-6-1	10-6-1	10-6-1
Seattle	9-7-1	9-7-1	9-7-1
Portland	8-8-1	8-8-1	8-8-1
San Francisco	7-9-1	7-9-1	7-9-1
San Jose	6-10-1	6-10-1	6-10-1
Seattle	5-11-1	5-11-1	5-11-1
Portland	4-12-1	4-12-1	4-12-1
San Francisco	3-13-1	3-13-1	3-13-1
San Jose	2-14-1	2-14-1	2-14-1
Seattle	1-15-1	1-15-1	1-15-1

## Baseball

TEAM	PTS.	REB.	AST.
Chicago	15-1-1	15-1-1	15-1-1
St. Louis	14-2-1	14-2-1	14-2-1
San Francisco	13-3-1	13-3-1	13-3-1
Los Angeles	12-4-1	12-4-1	12-4-1
San Diego	11-5-1	11-5-1	11-5-1
San Jose	10-6-1	10-6-1	10-6-1
Seattle	9-7-1	9-7-1	9-7-1
Portland	8-8-1	8-8-1	8-8-1
San Francisco	7-9-1	7-9-1	7-9-1
San Jose	6-10-1	6-10-1	6-10-1
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San Jose	2-14-1	2-14-1	2-14-1
Seattle	1-15-1	1-15-1	1-15-1

## Baseball

TEAM	PTS.	REB.	AST.
Chicago	15-1-1	15-1-1	15-1-1
St. Louis	14-2-1	14-2-1	14-2-1
San Francisco	13-3-1	13-3-1	13-3-1
Los Angeles	12-4-1	12-4-1	12-4-1
San Diego	11-5-1	11-5-1	11-5-1
San Jose	10-6-1	10-6-1	10-6-1
Seattle	9-7-1	9-7-1	9-7-1
Portland	8-8-1	8-8-1	8-8-1
San Francisco	7-9-1	7-9-1	7-9-1
San Jose	6-10-1	6-10-1	6-10-1
Seattle	5-11-1	5-11-1	5-11-1
Portland	4-12-1	4-12-1	4-12-1
San Francisco	3-13-1	3-13-1	3-13-1
San Jose	2-14-1	2-14-1	2-14-1
Seattle	1-15-1	1-15-1	1-15-1

## Baseball

Drest, Warner	8r 14 227 8.1
Patney, Scott	8r 15 227 8.5
Wilchewitz, JayCal	8r 16 225 8.4
Smith, GOU	8r 14 234 8.4
Payson, Crest	Fy 15 225 8.3
Caldwell, SFU	Jr 12 99 8.2
<b>Rebounding</b>	
	6 Re. Ave.
Long, PH	8r 15 231 12.6
Rudolf, Yale	8r 15 169 12.5
Buckner, Henry	8r 15 264 12.4
Dawson, NCWilm	8r 14 167 11.9
McCann, Marshd	8r 15 173 11.5
Morre, LoyH	8r 15 171 11.4



